

### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN

# FAD PReP

Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness & Response Plan

Secure Food Supply Plan







United States Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • Veterinary Services

The *Secure Egg Supply Plan* is under ongoing review. It was last updated in **August 2013.** Please send questions or comments to:

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### **Executive Summary**

The Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan outlines surveillance, biosecurity, and cleaning and disinfection practices for moving different types of eggs and egg industry products within, out of, and into a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) Control Area. Efforts to control the spread of and eradicate HPAI may compete with the egg industry's real-time need to move eggs and associated egg industry products. These competing needs can be resolved, in part, by elevating awareness, establishing or reinforcing communication links between regulators and industry, identifying resources, recognizing existing and elevated biosecurity practices, and developing plans, such as the SES Plan, in advance of an outbreak.

The Egg Sector Working Group—the multidisciplinary team that prepared this *SES Plan*—includes the following members:

- University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS)
- ◆ Iowa State University Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH)
- ◆ United Egg Producers (UEP)
- ◆ Egg sector veterinarians and officials
- ◆ State officials
- ◆ The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS).

The Egg Sector Working Group has participated in a private-public-academic partnership to develop practical and implementable solutions for market continuity in a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The outcome of this partnership is a set of specific science- and risk-based tools including risk assessments and poultry testing protocols that decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to evaluate a producer's biosecurity program, understand the product-specific movement risk, and rapidly decide whether to issue or deny permits for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak.

Specific criteria must be fulfilled to qualify for movement permits. Movement will be allowed by permit for products from flocks inside a Control Area that meet epidemiological and biosecurity standards and test negative for HPAI, including any unsold inventories on hand. Employed in an outbreak, this plan provides a high degree of confidence that eggs and egg industry products moved

into market channels do not contain HPAI virus through a combination of preparedness and response components, including the following:

- Voluntary Preparedness Components
  - ➤ Audited minimum biosecurity standards preapproved by the State Animal Health Official and USDA Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge)
  - ➤ Location verification using global positioning system coordinates of participating farms
  - ➤ Training on completion of the epidemiology questionnaire to identify potential exposure during an outbreak and on entry of data on flock production parameters into the secure SES data portal
  - ➤ Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR).
- ◆ Expected Response Components
  - ➤ Surveillance, including mortality and RRT-PCR testing
  - ➤ Elevated biosecurity
  - > Product specific biosecurity
  - ➤ Flock data available to Incident Commander
  - > Epidemiological assessment
  - > Permits
  - ➤ Collaboration between States moving products and Incident Command.

The SES Plan contains permit guidance on pasteurized liquid egg, non-pasteurized liquid egg, washed and sanitized shell eggs, nest run shell eggs, layer hatching eggs, layer day-old chicks, and shells and inedible egg products.

Additional components, including surveillance guidelines, cleaning and disinfection guidelines, permitted movement checklists, proactive product-specific risk assessments, permit examples, and the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*, can be found at <a href="http://secureeggsupply.com">http://secureeggsupply.com</a>.

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### Chapter 1

### Secure Egg Supply Plan Introduction

#### 1.1 SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN

This *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* promotes food security and animal health through continuity of market planning prior to an outbreak of HPAI. Continuity of market planning provides the capability to implement science-based risk assessments (RAs), risk management requirements, and surveillance to protect food security and animal health before and during an HPAI outbreak. This plan makes specific science- and risk-based recommendations that emergency decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to rapidly decide whether to issue or deny permits for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak. The voluntary preparedness components of the *SES Plan* enable a producer to quickly meet the requirements for egg and egg product movement in the event of an HPAI outbreak.

The SES Plan also promotes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) priorities of ensuring access to safe, nutritious, and balanced meals and helping rural communities continue to thrive economically in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak.

The Egg Sector Working Group—the multidisciplinary team that prepared this SES Plan—includes the following members:

- University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS)
- ◆ Iowa State University Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH)
- ◆ United Egg Producers (UEP)
- ◆ Egg sector veterinarians and officials
- ◆ State officials
- ◆ The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS).

The Egg Sector Working Group is a public-private-academic partnership that has worked to develop effective science-based solutions for market continuity in a

Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The outcomes of this partnership are as follows:

- (1) A set of specific science-based tools including RAs and poultry testing protocols that decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to evaluate the producer's biosecurity program, understand the product risk, and rapidly decide whether to provide or deny permits for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak.
- (2) A set of voluntary preparedness components that can enable a producer to quickly meet the requirements for eggs and egg industry product movement in the event of an HPAI outbreak

The SES Plan delineates a transparent process for the movement of eggs and egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak in a way that

- ◆ does not endanger the health of uninfected flocks and
- offers a high degree of confidence that HPAI virus is absent from eggs or egg products that humans consume.

This plan supports a continuous supply of eggs for the U.S. public, facilitates market continuity for the egg sector and its customers, and fosters a high level of government, industry, and consumer confidence in foreign animal disease (FAD) preparedness and response efforts.

A comprehensive market continuity plan, with both preparedness and response components, is necessary because egg production facilities do not have the capacity to store eggs or egg products for a prolonged period. In addition, just-in-time supply practices mean that a brief interruption in movement can result in serious shortages of eggs to consumers. Historically, HPAI outbreaks involved extensive prohibitions on the movement of poultry, <sup>1</sup> eggs, and egg industry products in geographical areas or broad jurisdictions as part of efforts to control and eradicate an outbreak.

A literature review is a critical part of the SES Plan, in order to make informed decisions about the survivability and transmissibility of avian influenza in eggs and egg industry products. Scientific studies of HPAI transmission dynamics, product-specific RAs, and the emergency management goal to better manage non-infected premises so as to not destroy eggs from healthy flocks have provided new insights on how to effectively eradicate an outbreak of HPAI while

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The USDA APHIS *HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book* defines, poultry as: chickens, and any of the following birds, if these other birds are kept, raised, captured, bred, or otherwise used for a commercial purpose: turkeys, ducks, geese, swans, pheasants, partridges, grouse, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, pigeons, doves, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries. Commercial purposes include the production or sale of birds, or of their meat, eggs, or feathers. Does not include chickens or other birds displayed in a licensed exhibition or zoo.

simultaneously minimizing the disruption of egg movement in the food supply chain

#### 1.2 BENEFITS OF THE SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN

The SES Plan benefits consumers, industry, and regulatory agencies as follows:

- ◆ For consumers, the plan
  - ➤ ensures a continuous supply of fresh egg products;
  - ➤ reduces work disruption and negative economic impacts for rural communities; and
  - ➤ focuses on food safety in the event of an HPAI outbreak.
- For industry, the plan
  - ➤ enhances market continuity within and between States during an HPAI outbreak;
  - supports regionalization, compartmentalization, and international trade;
  - ➤ increases biosecurity, thereby promoting flock health by excluding many pathogens;
  - ➤ facilitates early detection of avian influenza in egg production flocks; and
  - prevents HPAI spread from an index outbreak to other egg production flocks
- For regulatory agencies, the plan
  - ➤ supports the USDA APHIS *HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book*;
  - ➤ reinforces the National Response Framework and Incident Command System structures and processes;
  - ➤ furnishes information on biosecurity measures and diagnostic test results; and
  - > sets guidelines for issuing permits to move eggs and egg industry products from Control Areas during an HPAI outbreak.

#### 1.3 How the SES Plan Works

The SES Plan is developed based on current research and practice in multiple fields, including virology, flock husbandry, epidemiology, and RAs. The SES Plan provides science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of egg industry products from operations in an HPAI Control Area while effectively managing the risk of spread of HPAI virus. The Egg Sector Working Group developed the following science-based tools for the SES Plan:

- Animal health proactive RAs and public health interagency RAs
- ♦ Biosecurity requirements
- Surveillance guidelines
- ◆ Permit guidance
- A secure SES data portal for collecting data needed to make permit decisions
- ◆ Some States have developed and adopted memoranda of understanding or other mechanisms to implement the SES Plan during an outbreak.

The SES Plan applies to all egg production facilities in an HPAI Control Area. Specific criteria must be fulfilled to qualify for movement permits. Employed in an outbreak, this plan provides a high degree of confidence that eggs and egg products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus through a combination of response components, which will be expected of all producers in the Control Area, and voluntary preparedness components which producers can implement to enable rapid compliance with the response components.

- ◆ Voluntary Preparedness Components:
  - ➤ Audited minimum biosecurity standards preapproved by the State Animal Health Official (SAHO) and USDA Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge)
  - ➤ Location verification using global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of participating farms
  - ➤ Training on how to complete the epidemiology questionnaire to identify potential exposure during an outbreak and on entry of data on flock production parameters into the secure SES data portal

- ➤ Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) testing.<sup>2</sup>
- Expected Response Components include
  - Surveillance, including mortality and RRT-PCR testing
  - ➤ Elevated biosecurity
  - ➤ Product-specific biosecurity
  - ➤ Flock data available to Incident Commander
  - Epidemiological assessment
  - > Permits
  - Collaboration between States moving products and Incident Command (IC).

The SES Plan uses science- and risk-based preparedness and response components (see Figure 1-1) to provide guidance on permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak.

How the SES Plan Works... Risk Voluntary Permit Traceability Surveillance Cleaning and Permit may be issued for assessments preparedness guidance information implemented disinfection/ product to components developed (i.e., GPS (RRT-PCR/clinical signs biosecurity completed depending on product) implemented move occurred required) Industry, State, and **Incident Command USDA APHIS VS** working with State collaboration officials of State(s) before an outbreak receiving products HPAI Outbreak **Occurs** 

Figure 1-1. How the SES Plan Works

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The RRT-PCR test is not a pathotyping assay, and cannot separate HPAI from low pathogenicity strains. However, RRT-PCR testing can be used as a means to know that targeted avian influenza strains (both low and high pathogenicity) are present if there is a positive RRT-PCR. All discussion in this plan related to the detection of HPAI by RRT-PCR is in reference to the surveillance of HPAI in an outbreak situation, after HPAI has been characterized by virus isolation and/or other pathotyping assays. If positive RRT-PCR tests are obtained with no confirmation of illness or mortality, further pathotyping will be conducted to determine the presence of HPAI.

#### 1.3.1 Proactive Risk Assessments

The University of Minnesota and the USDA APHIS Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), in collaboration with representatives from the U.S. egg industry, completed a series of proactive RAs to estimate the risk of HPAI transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of various egg industry products and associated handling materials. The active surveillance protocol of testing pools of dead birds via RRT-PCR testing and monitoring flocks for clinical signs of disease was considered in the analyses. Additional product specific risk mitigation measures, such as on-farm holding of eggs before movement, applicable Federal regulations, and cleaning and disinfection (C&D) measures to be implemented during an outbreak, were also considered in the risk evaluation. In general, the following factors were considered in the approach used by risk analysts:

- Characteristics of HPAI in infected hens and HPAI spread within an infected table-egg layer flock.
- ◆ Likelihood of eggs laid by HPAI infected chickens being contaminated with virus.
- ◆ The variability in detecting HPAI infection with various active surveillance protocols given the prevalence of HPAI in the pools of daily mortality.
- ◆ The frequency of product movement.

Currently, no epidemiological evidence links the consumption of shell eggs or egg products to human illness caused by HPAI virus.<sup>3</sup>

The proactive risk assessments provide a risk designation for the particular movement evaluated by the risk assessment. These designations are as follows:

#### Low Risk

The term *low risk* means it is highly unlikely that movement of the product will cause infection in another poultry production premises. The determination of *low risk* suggests that although not a strict requirement, additional resources to further evaluate or mitigate this risk may be considered (depending on circumstances).

#### ♦ Negligible Risk

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and USDA APHIS, *Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products*, May 2010 p. 11, <a href="http://www.fsis.usda.gov/PDF/HPAI">http://www.fsis.usda.gov/PDF/HPAI</a> Risk Assess May2010.pdf.

The term *negligible risk* means that the likelihood of the product movement causing infection in another poultry production premises is insignificant or not worth considering. The determination of *negligible risk* suggests that allocating additional resources to mitigate this risk may not be a cost-effective use of resources.

Through the application of RA approaches, animal health and food safety regulatory authorities may permit the movement of eggs off the farm and into market channels for human consumption. Complete RAs can be found at the Secure Egg Supply website: <a href="http://secureeggsupply.com">http://secureeggsupply.com</a>.

### 1.3.2 Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health— Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products

This interagency RA was conducted by the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) in collaboration with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and APHIS. This quantitative RA provides a science-based, analytical approach to collate and incorporate available data into a mathematical model, and it provides risk managers a decision-support tool to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to reduce or prevent foodborne illness from HPAI in the United States.<sup>4</sup>

# 1.3.3 The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan

Egg producers, who wish to reduce the time required to meet the criteria for moving whole shell eggs, can voluntarily participate and complete these preparedness components. Objectives are (a) to minimize the risk of exposure of poultry flocks to HPAI and to thereby limit the spread of HPAI during an outbreak, and (b) to provide a high level of confidence that whole shell eggs entering market channels for human consumption are free of HPAI virus. Details of the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* are found in Supplement 6.

During a response to an HPAI outbreak, animal health regulatory officials will need time to ascertain premises' biosecurity practices, determine exposure to dangerous contacts with Infected Premises, and conduct daily surveillance of flocks in the Control Area. The components of the plan are as follows:

• Voluntary enrollment by egg premises before an outbreak occurs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> USDA FSIS, FDA, and USDA APHIS, *Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products*, May 2010, <a href="http://www.fsis.usda.gov/PDF/HPAI\_Risk\_Assess\_May2010.pdf">http://www.fsis.usda.gov/PDF/HPAI\_Risk\_Assess\_May2010.pdf</a>.

- ◆ Audited minimum biosecurity standards for egg farms preapproved by the SAHO or the USDA Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge).
- ◆ Location verification of participating farms.
- Epidemiology data to identify potential exposure during an outbreak and to document flock production parameters.
- ◆ Active surveillance in each layer house as stated in the surveillance guidelines in a Control Area via daily RRT-PCR testing.
- ◆ A secure website to share information with Incident Commanders and authorized personnel.
- ◆ Training on completion of the epidemiology quesionaire, collection and submission of samples for surveillance, and entry of data into the secure SES data portal.

#### 1.3.4 Permit Guidance

The RAs, surveillance guidelines, and biosecurity measures have been used to develop science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from operations in an HPAI Control Area. Movement will be allowed by permit for products from flocks inside a Control Area that meet epidemiological and biosecurity standards and test negative for HPAI, including any unsold inventories on hand. Table 1-1 shows guidance for the permitting of eggs and egg industry products in the event of an HPAI outbreak.

Table 1-1. Summary of Permit Requirements for Egg Industry Products during an HPAI Outbreak

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity		The	se steps are	not req	uired for this produ	ct.	$\rightarrow$	Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non- pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	<b>→</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteu liquid egg	urized liq	uid egg becomes pasteurized
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver biosecurity     Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	<b>-&gt;</b>	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	<b>→</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	<b>-&gt;</b>	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	<b>→</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Nest run shell eggs	Low	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	<b>→</b>	NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT- PCR tests	YES		Issue PERMIT to move to processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier (can move immediately to market after processing)
Layer hatching eggs	Low	YES for both the breeder farm and the hatchery	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	<b>→</b>	NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests	YES		Issue PERMIT to move to hatchery or processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Layer day-old chicks	Low	YES for both the hatchery and the pullet farm		Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity     No eggs from RRT-PCR     positive breeder flocks     in hatchery egg room	YES	YES	NA		NA	NA		Issue PERMIT to move layer day-old chicks to pullet farm; 21-day quarantine at pullet premises

Table 1-1. Summary of Permit Requirements for Egg Industry Products during an HPAI Outbreak (continued)

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Dry Eggshells	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	<b>-&gt;</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to feed mill
Inedible egg product (from premises without poultry) to pasteurization or landfill	Negligible	YES	NA	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	YES	YES	NA	NA	$\rightarrow$	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization or land fill
Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to pasteurization	Low	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	YES	<b>→</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization
Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to landfill	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	<b>-&gt;</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to landfill
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to landfill	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	<b>-&gt;</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to landfill
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to land application	Negligible	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	YES	<b>-&gt;</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to land application
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to drying	Low	YES	YES	Truck and driver     biosecurity     Product-specific     biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	<b>→</b>	Issue PERMIT to move to drying

#### 1.3.5 Surveillance Guidelines

The recommendations for surveillance of poultry within an HPAI Control Area were prepared by CEAH, National Surveillance Unit, based on expert opinion, published research, and previous surveillance guidelines. The guidelines specify that flocks are to be monitored daily for obvious signs and symptoms of disease, such as an increase in mortality.

The potential presence of infection from flocks that do not exhibit signs of the disease and that show no unexpected increase in mortality will be monitored by testing chickens from each house on the farm by the RRT-PCR or other suitable procedure as determined by IC and as appropriate for the product being moved.

The normal production parameters are defined as daily mortality of less than 3 times the past 7-day average or less than 0.03 percent. The estimated probability of a false positive is 0.4 percent, and the average detection threshold is 0.09 percent. For example, a 100,000-bird house had a 30-per-day average (0.03 percent) mortality over the last 7 days, so to remain normal, the daily mortality must be less than 90 dead birds per day. If mortality is less than 90 dead birds per day, there is no mortality trigger because mortality is too low.

The following criteria are used for HPAI testing of flocks:

- A minimum of 5 or 11 dead or euthanized ill chickens (dead birds) per 50 dead birds (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool) from daily mortality from each house (flock) are placed in a leak-proof container (such as a heavy-duty plastic garbage bag) each morning. Each container is labeled with the farm of origin, house of origin, number of birds found dead in the house that day, and the premises identification. After samples have been taken, farm personnel dispose of the carcasses in accordance with a biosecure protocol. Surveillance consists of a RRT-PCR test from one 5-bird pool or 11 bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. Movement of products may require one or more negative RRT-PCR results (5-bird pools or 11-bird pools) from each house on the premises. When a hold is required for movement—in addition to negative RRT-PCR results—at least one of the two required RRT-PCR tests must be taken on the second day of holding or later. For products that move daily, one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool from each house on the premises must test negative by RRT-PCR on each subsequent day. Product specific testing protocols are found later in this document.
- ◆ A State or Federal regulatory official or an IC-authorized person takes an "oropharyngeal" swab from each chicken. Five oropharyngeal swabs from 5 chickens or 11 oropharyngeal swabs from 11 chickens are pooled in a tube containing brain-heart infusion (BHI) broth. Sample pooling is done per house. The swabs are pooled in a tube containing the appropriate amount of BHI broth for the number of swabs. Please note that in the case

of an 11 swab pool, swabs will be added to the tube, swirled in the media, squeezed out and removed from the tube. Samples will be submitted as directed by IC to an authorized State veterinary diagnostic laboratory (VDL). For any questions on proper diagnostic sample collection or submission procedures, please contact your State VDL. These samples must be submitted on the day of sample collection by a State or Federal regulatory official or the IC-authorized person. The State VDL and IC establish the time of day by which samples must be submitted to an authorized VDL (for example, by 12:30 p.m.). VDL personnel perform RRT-PCR testing on these samples immediately upon receipt and electronically send test results to the IC by the end of each day. The IC reports the test result information to the farm manager as soon as it is available. If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (over 3 times the 7-day average daily mortality), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.

#### 1.4 Specific SES Plan Contents

The rest of this document contains product-specific chapters based on the following:

- ◆ Proactive product-specific RAs.
- ◆ RRT-PCR testing of samples from each flock on a farm as stated in the surveillance guidelines.
- ◆ Flock observation for abnormal clinical signs, egg production rate, and mortality (mortality must be less than 3 times the past 7-day average or less than 0.03 percent).
- ◆ C&D practices performed by egg producers.
- ◆ Application of product-specific biocontainment procedures, including, a 2-day holding period to move eggs and egg industry products off the farm to market for specific products.

Each product-specific chapter discusses the risk and permitting of particular eggs and egg products. In each of the chapters, there is an executive summary of the RA for that specific product, permit guidance for that product, and an example permit. The products covered are the following:

- ◆ Pasteurized Liquid Egg (<u>Chapter 2</u>)
- ◆ Non-pasteurized Liquid Egg (<u>Chapter 3</u>)
- ♦ Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (<u>Chapter 4</u>)

- ◆ Nest Run Shell Eggs (Chapter 5)
- ◆ Layer Hatching Eggs (Chapter 6)
- ◆ Layer Day-Old Chicks (<u>Chapter 7</u>)
- ◆ Shells and Inedible Egg Product (<u>Chapter 8</u>).

A proactive RA is currently in progress for manure. As additional proactive RAs are completed, chapters will be added to the document.

#### 1.5 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

In order to keep this plan as simple and streamlined as possible, some sections have been removed from this document but are available online at <a href="http://secureeggsupply.com">http://secureeggsupply.com</a>. Those sections are the following:

- ◆ Surveillance guidelines: Provides rationale and guidance for sampling sizes, sampling frequency, diagnostic (RRT-PCR) test sensitivity, and recommended actions depending on the presence or absence of disease.
- ◆ Cleaning and disinfection guidelines: These model procedures and guidelines have originally been proposed by the U.S. egg industry to support the permitted movement of egg industry products from monitored flocks. The procedures demonstrate how minimum biosecurity requirements can be met. However, to provide flexibility, individual companies or locations may adapt equivalent procedures to fit their particular needs while still meeting or exceeding the minimum criteria.
- ◆ Permitted movement checklists: A comprehensive set of checklists for the measures described in the permit guidance sections of SES Plan. The checklists must be followed strictly, and any modifications need to be approved by the IC.
- ◆ Proactive product-specific risk assessments: Estimates the risk of transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of eggs and egg industry products and associated handling materials. Used to develop science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from an HPAI Control Area.
- ◆ Permit examples: These example forms are provided as a tool for Incident Commanders and company farm mangers for documenting that movement criteria for specific egg industry products have been met as required in the SES Plan. The example permits comprise the permit guidance criteria from the SES Plan reformatted to support documentation and verification in an outbreak.

- ◆ The *Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan:* 
  - ➤ Compliance with biosecurity checklist for egg production premises and completion of audits: 45 measures that can be implemented prior to or during an outbreak that would reduce the risk of introducing HPAI virus onto production premises.
  - ➤ Location verification using GPS coordinates.
  - ➤ Training on completion of the epidemiological questionnaire and entry of flock data into the secure SES data portal.
  - ➤ Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using RRT-PCR.

### Chapter 2

### Pasteurized Liquid Egg

#### 2.1 RISK ASSESSMENT: NEGLIGIBLE

Liquid eggs pasteurized at the farm of origin or in a processing plant or other cooked or pasteurized eggs do not contain live avian influenza virus, represent negligible risk, and can move into market channels by permit if the criteria in Section 2.2 are met. USDA FSIS inspected, pasteurized, or precooked egg products produced within the Control Area may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.

The pasteurized liquid egg risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

#### 2.2 PERMIT GUIDANCE

Traceability information (premises identification (ID), GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
Flock production parameters are normal.

#### **Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps**

☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

- ✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

### If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move pasteurized liquid egg to market.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the permitting of pasteurized liquid egg.

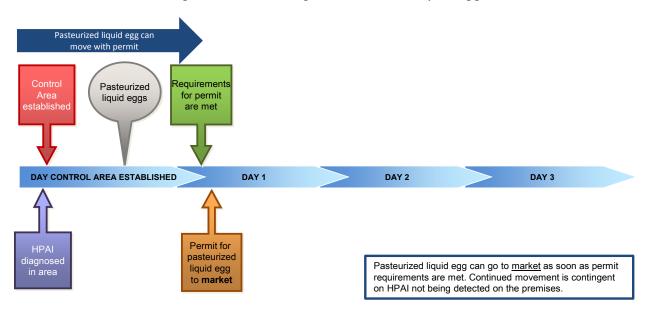


Figure 2-1. Permitting of Pasteurized Liquid Egg

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

PΕ	RMIT NUMBER: XX.	0 DATE OF PERI	MIT:
*xx	is premises number, initia	I permits will be numbered zero and subsec	quent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Shi	ipment is permitted from	n	(premises name and 911 address)
to _			_(market).
	inside the cab of the vehing the driver must wear profine the cab. The tires and ertify that the flock of origin	icle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the tective clothing, such as disposable boots wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfec	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back ted when leaving premises within the Control Area. e permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply
		1	
In	ncident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production page of shipment.	arameters for the flock of origin of the past	teurized liquid egg are within normal range on the
		1	
Р	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

PE *xx	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.								
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)								
to		(	(market).						
<b>⋄</b>	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro- in the cab. The tires and	icle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the tective clothing, such as disposable boots at wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfecte	ned and disinfected. The driver should remain cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and nd gloves, and remove them before getting back d when leaving premises within the Control Area. urized liquid egg are within normal range today.						
P	remises Manager F	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)						
E	mergency Contact Inf	formation							
C	Cell phone	Land line	E-mail						

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 2-4 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:										
*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.										
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address									
to			(market).							
*	inside the cab of the ver and the driver must wea	nicle If the driver gets out of the vehicle, r protective clothing, such as disposable t	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, poots and gloves, and remove them before getting isinfected when leaving premises within the Control							
Ιc	ertify that this pasteurized	liquid egg facility has met the permit crite	ria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.							
		1								
In	cident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)							
Ιc	I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit.									
		1								
Pr	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)							
pe			s is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of							

Draft August 2013 2-5 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:				
*xx is premises number, su	bsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3,	4, and so on.		
Shipment is permitted from	Shipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)			
to		_(market).		
inside the cab of the verthe driver must wear print the cab. The tires are	ehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the rotective clothing, such as disposable boots a	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and and gloves, and remove them before getting back ed when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
	1			
Premises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
Emergency Contact I	nformation			
Cell phone	Land line	E-mail		

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

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### Chapter 3

### Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg

#### 3.1 RISK ASSESSMENT: NEGLIGIBLE

Non-pasteurized liquid egg originating from premises where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, moving to premises for pasteurization, represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 3.2 are met. Non-pasteurized liquid egg may move in officially USDA FSIS-sealed vehicles from breaking operations within the Control Area to pasteurization plants within or outside the Control Area by permit.

The non-pasteurized liquid egg risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

### 3.2 PERMIT GUIDANCE

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
Flock production parameters are normal.
The following biosecurity steps are in place.
<ul> <li>Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps</li> <li>✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.</li> <li>✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.</li> <li>✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.</li> </ul>
The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI on the day of movement (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all of the above are true, issue permit to move non-pasteurized liquid egg to pasteurization.

Non-pasteurized liquid egg can Non-pasteurized liquid egg can move on Day 1 with a permit move on Day 2 with a permit (see permit requirements) (see permit requirements) RRT-PCR **RRT-PCR** Eggs collected Eggs Eggs Area stablished pool(s) test pool(s) test collected collected negative negative Continue daily as required. DAY CONTROL AREA ESTABLISHED DAY 1 DAY 2 DAY 3 Permit for Permit for collected and non-pasteurized non-pasteurized diagnosed in area liquid egg liquid egg to delivered to NAHLN lab delivered to NAHLN lab to move to move to

pasteurization

(collected on

Day 1 or prior)

pasteurization

(collected on

Day 2 or prior) Non-pasteurized liquid egg will become pasteurized liquid egg. RRT-PCR testing is continued daily as required for a permit to move to pasteurization.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the permitting of non-pasteurized liquid egg.

Figure 3-1. Permitting of Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg

Note: NAHLN = National Animal Health Laboratory Network.

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

SERVIT MUMBER VV A

*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.				
Sh	ipment is permitted fron	n		(premises name & 911 address)
to				(pasteurization plant).
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	icle. If the driver gets out of t tective clothing, such as disp	he vehicle, the losable boots a	ned and disinfected. The driver should remain cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and nd gloves, and remove them before getting back sinfected when leaving premises within the
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	y pathogenic avian influenza	(HPAI) conducted the conducted (HPAI) co	rse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction cted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs each house on the premises. (The test must be ry.)
<b>Da</b>	te of current negative R duct from the premises or	RT-PCR test for HPAI: forigin until the next day's RI	RT-PCR test res	(This permit allows movement of sults are available.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	f a copy of the current neg	ative RRT-PCF	R test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origi pply Plan.	n of the non-pasteurized liqui	d egg has met	the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg
		1		
lr	ncident Commander	Printed Name and Sig	nature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production pedate of shipment.	arameters for the flock of ori	gin of the non-p	easteurized liquid egg are within normal range on
		1		
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Sig	nature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 3-3 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT: *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be numbered 2, 3, 4, and so on.			
Shi	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)		
to _			(pasteurization plant).
<b>*</b>	inside the cab of the ve the driver must wear pro-	hicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the otective clothing, such as disposable boots	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain ne cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back disinfected when leaving premises within the
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	nly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) cond	verse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs n each house on the premises. (The test must be atory.)
<b>Dat</b> pro	te of current negative F duct from the premises of	RRT-PCR test for HPAI: of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test	(This permit allows movement of results are available.)
<u>Thi</u>	s permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative RRT-P	CR test results for this flock is attached.
I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range today.			
		/	
Р	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
Emergency Contact Information			
С	ell phone	Land line	E-mail

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 3-4 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

### Chapter 4

### Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs

# 4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT (MOVING TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY): NEGLIGIBLE

Washed and sanitized—in a 100–200 parts per million (ppm) chlorine solution—shell eggs, from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, that are moving to a premises without poultry and destined for food service, retail marketing, further processing, or for breaking represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 4.2 are met.

The washed and sanitized shell eggs risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

# 4.2 PERMIT GUIDANCE (MOVING TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY)

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available
Flock production parameters are normal.
The following biosecurity steps are in place.
<ul> <li>Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps</li> <li>✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.</li> <li>✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.</li> <li>✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.</li> </ul>
Additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.
Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (Moving to Premises without Poultry)

✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under

the authorization of the IC.

	✓ Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
	The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).
sa	all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and nitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry) off the farm to a orage or holding area.
	The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
	The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
	The second RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

### If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and sanitized shell eggs to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier.

Daily surveillance consists of one RRT-PCR test for each pooled sample of 5 dead or euthanized sick chickens or 11 dead or euthanized sick chickens per 50 dead chickens from each house on the premises. A minimum of 5 dead chickens or 11 dead chickens from daily mortality or from euthanized sick birds from each house (flock) must be tested each day. To move off premises, a permit for washed and sanitized shell eggs (not to table egg market) can be issued daily for eggs collected on that day or prior, as long as RRT-PCR results from that same day remain negative. To move into market channels for human consumption, two negative RRT-PCR tests AND a 2-day hold are required where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 4-1 depicts washed and sanitized shell eggs movement with two negative RRT-PCR tests and a 2-day hold.

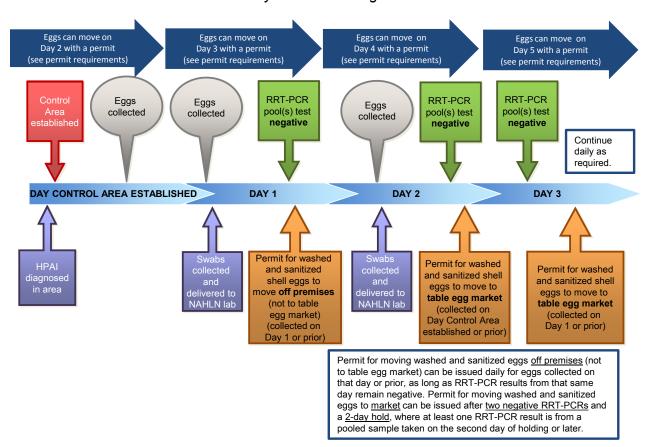


Figure 4-1. Permitting of Washed and Sanitized Eggs (Moving to Premises without Poultry) to Market with a 2-Day Hold and 2 Negative RRT-PCR Tests

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

	RMIT NUMBER: <u>XX</u>		RMIT:
*xx	is premises number, initia	al permits will be numbered zero and subse	equent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted from	m	(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises without poultry).
*	inside the cab of the ver the driver must wear pro	nicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, to tective clothing, such as disposable boots	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain he cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and s and gloves, and remove them before getting back cted when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Transport vehicle must	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	nnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	ily pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) con	everse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs meach house on the premises of origin. (The test ork laboratory.)
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative Repremises of origin until t	RT-PCR test for HPAI:he next day's RRT-PCR test results are a	(This permit allows movement of eggs from vailable.)
Th	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative RRT-F	PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origing Supply Plan.	n of the washed and sanitized shell eggs	has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure
		1	
lr	ncident Commander	/ Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production page today.	parameters for the flock of origin of the wa	shed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		/	
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-4 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.			
Shi	pment is permitted from		(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises without poultry).
*	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver must wear protective	the driver gets out of the vehicle, t clothing, such as disposable boot	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and s and gloves, and remove them before getting back ected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Transport vehicle must be seale SEAL #:		nnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)		
<b>Dat</b> the	te of current negative RRT-PC premises of origin until the next	R test for HPAI: day's RRT-PCR test results are a	(This permit allows movement of eggs from vailable.)
<u>Thi</u>	s permit is valid ONLY if a cor	oy of the current negative RRT-F	PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the production paramet ge today.	ters for the flock of origin of the wa	ashed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		1	
Р	remises Manager Printe	d Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
E	mergency Contact Informa	tion	
С	ell phone	Land line	E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-5 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	ERMIT NUMBER: <u>XX.</u>	<u>.0                                    </u>	PERMIT:
*XX	is premises number, initia	l permits will be numbered zero and su	ubsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted fron	າ	(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises without poultry).
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro-	icle. If the driver gets out of the vehicl tective clothing, such as disposable b	e cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain le, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and oots and gloves, and remove them before getting back sinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area
*	Transport vehicle must b		rsonnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	(RRT-PCR) test for highl from 5 dead birds or 11 d	y pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) o	e reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from each house on the premises of origin. (The test etwork laboratory.)
*	Only eggs stored for 2 da	ays from the date of production are el	igible to move to market.
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative RI	RT-PCR test for HPAI: ne next day's RRT-PCR test results ar	(This permit allows movement of eggs from re available.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY i	f a copy of the current negative RR	T-PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origing Supply Plan.	າ of the washed and sanitized shell e໌ເ	ggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure
		1	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
lr	ncident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production page today.	arameters for the flock of origin of the	washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		1	
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-6 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:				
*xx	k is premises number, subsequent permits	should be renumbered, 2,	3, 4, and so on.		
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)				
to	<b>)</b>		(premises without poultry).		
*	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the drive the driver must wear protective clothing	er gets out of the vehicle, t , such as disposable boot	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and a sand gloves, and remove them before getting back ected when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed by pro		nnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).		
*	(RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic a	vian influenza (HPAI) con of every 50 dead birds fro	everse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs m each house on the premises of origin. (The test ork laboratory.)		
*	Only eggs stored for 2 days from the da	ate of production are eligil	ble to move.		
<b>Da</b> the	ate of current negative RRT-PCR test for premises of origin until the next day's R	or HPAI: RT-PCR test results are a	(This permit allows movement of eggs from vailable.)		
<u>Th</u>	nis permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the	e current negative RRT-	PCR test results for this flock is attached.		
ran	nge today.	Ç	ashed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal		
_	/ Premises Manager Printed Nar				
Ρ	remises Manager Printed Nar	ne and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
Е	Emergency Contact Information				
С	Cell phone Lai	nd line	E-mail		

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-7 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# 4.3 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (MOVING TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY): LOW

Whole shell eggs—washed and sanitized in a 100–200 ppm chlorine solution—from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI that are moving to premises with poultry represent a low risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 4.4 are met.

The washed and sanitized shell eggs risk assessment can be found at the Secure Egg Supply website: http://secureeggsupply.com.

# 4.4 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (MOVING TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY)

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available
Flock production parameters are normal.
The following biosecurity steps are in place.
Biosecurity: Truck and Driver Steps
✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.
The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.
Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs

## (Moving to Premises with Poultry)

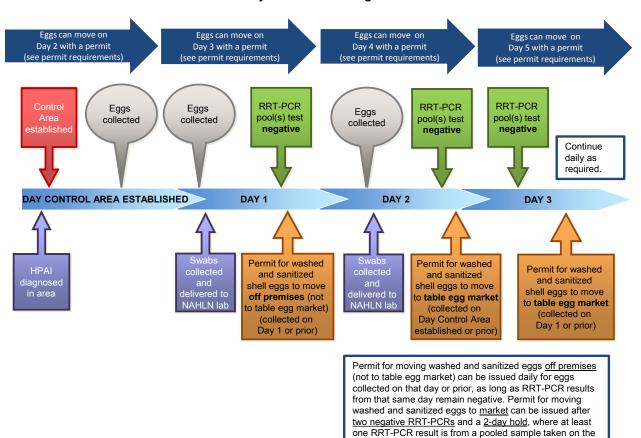
- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be either (1) destroyed at the final destination or (2) cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

	The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).
_	all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and nitized shell eggs (moving to premises with poultry) off farm to a
	orage or holding area.
	The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
	The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
	The second RRT-PCR test is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

## If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move washed and sanitized shell eggs to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier.

Daily surveillance consists of one RRT-PCR test for each pooled sample of 5 dead or euthanized sick chickens or 11 dead or euthanized sick chickens per 50 dead chickens from each house on the premises. A minimum of 5 dead chickens or 11 dead chickens from daily mortality or from euthanized sick birds from each house (flock) must be tested each day. To move off premises a permit for washed and sanitized shell eggs (not to table egg market) can be issued daily for eggs collected on that day or prior, as long as RRT-PCR results from that same day remain negative. To move into market channels for human consumption, two negative RRT-PCR tests AND a 2-day hold is required, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 4-2 depicts washed and sanitized shell eggs movement with two negative RRT-PCR tests and a 2-day hold (same as Figure 4-1).



second day of holding or later.

Figure 4-2. Permitting of Washed and Sanitized Eggs (Moving to Premises with Poultry) to Market with a 2-Day Hold and 2 Negative RRT-PCR Tests

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	ERMIT NUMBER: <u>XX</u>	<u>.1                                    </u>	MIT:
*хх	is premises number, initia	l permits will be numbered zero and subseq	uent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted fron	1	(premises name & 911 address)
to			_ (premises with poultry).
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	icle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the tective clothing, such as disposable boots	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back ed when leaving premises within the Control Area.
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must b		nel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*		anitized (following accepted procedures), a	processing plants must be destroyed at the final and returned to the premises of origin without
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11 d	y pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) condu	erse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction acted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs each house on the premises of origin. (The test k laboratory.)
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative R	RT-PCR test for HPAI: ne next day's RRT-PCR test results are ava	(This permit allows movement of eggs from ailable.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY i	f a copy of the current negative RRT-PC	R test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origing Supply Plan.	n of the washed and sanitized shell eggs h	as met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure
		/	
lr	ncident Commander	/ Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production p	arameters for the flock of origin of the was	ned and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		1	
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-11 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:			
*xx	is premises number, subse	quent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3	s, 4, and so on.	
Sh	ipment is permitted from		(premises name & 911 address)	
to			(premises with poultry).	
*	inside the cab of the vehice the driver must wear protection.	ele. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the ctive clothing, such as disposable boots	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back exted when leaving premises within the Control Area.	
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed by farm or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #:			
*	Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.			
*	(RRT-PCR) test for highly from 5 dead birds or 11 de	pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) cond	verse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ucted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs a each house on the premises of origin. (The test rk laboratory.)	
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative RR premises of origin until the	T-PCR test for HPAI: next day's RRT-PCR test results are av	(This permit allows movement of eggs from ailable.)	
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY if	a copy of the current negative RRT-P	CR test results for this flock is attached.	
	ertify that the production pange today.	rameters for the flock of origin of the was	shed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal	
		1		
Р	remises Manager	/ Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Е	mergency Contact Info	ormation		
	Cell phone	Land line	 E-mail	

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-12 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  'xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.			
*XX	*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.			
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)			
to			(premises with poultry).	
<b>*</b>	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	nicle. If the driver gets out of the votective clothing, such as disposal	ust be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain rehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and ble boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back d disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.	
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must b	* *	ny personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).	
*		sanitized (following accepted proc	or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final sedures) and returned to the premises of origin without	
<b>*</b>	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	ly pathogenic avian influenza (HF	Il-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction PAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test ry Network laboratory.)	
<b>*</b>	Only eggs stored for 2 d	ays from the date of production a	are eligible to move to market.	
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative R premises of origin until the	RT-PCR test for HPAI:_ne next day's RRT-PCR test resu	(This permit allows movement of eggs from lts are available.)	
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negativ	e RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.	
	ertify that the flock of origi g Supply Plan.	n of the washed and sanitized sh	ell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure	
		1		
lr	cident Commander	Printed Name and Signate	ure Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
	ertify that the production pge today.	arameters for the flock of origin o	of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal	
		1		
Pr	emises Manager	/ Printed Name and Signate	ure Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:					
*XX	is premises number, sub	sequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4,	and so on.		
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)				
to		(	premises with poultry).		
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	tective clothing, such as disposable boots and	ed and disinfected. The driver should remain ab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and displayers, and remove them before getting back when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
*	· · · · ·	oe sealed by farm or company personnel unde	er authorization of Incident Command (IC).		
*		sanitized (following accepted procedures) and	ocessing plants must be destroyed at the final returned to the premises of origin without		
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	if accompanied by a negative real-time revers ly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducte dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from ea National Animal Health Laboratory Network la	ed on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs ch house on the premises of origin. (The test		
*	Only eggs stored for 2 d	ays from the date of production are eligible to	o move to market.		
		RT-PCR test for HPAI:ne next day's RRT-PCR test results are availa			
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR	test results for this flock is attached.		
	ertify that the production page today.	parameters for the flock of origin of the washed	d and sanitized shell eggs are within normal		
		1			
P	Premises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
E	Emergency Contact In	formation			
C	Cell phone	Land line	E-mail		

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 4-14 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### Chapter 5

### Nest Run Shell Eggs

#### 5.1 RISK ASSESSMENT: LOW

Nest run shell eggs (not washed and sanitized) from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI that are moving to premises without poultry represent a low risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in <u>Section 5.2</u> are met.

The nest run shell eggs risk assessment can be found at the Secure Egg Supply website: <a href="www.secureeggsupply.com">www.secureeggsupply.com</a>.

#### 5.2 PERMIT GUIDANCE

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available		
Flock production parameters are normal.		
The following biosecurity steps are in place.		
Bio	security: Truck & Driver Steps	
	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.	
	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.  The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before	
	leaving the premises within the Control Area.	
The	additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.	

#### **Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Nest Run Shell Eggs**

- ✓ Must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for further processing.
- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- ✓ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ✓ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.

- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- Two RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, where at least one RRT-PCR is from a pooled sample on the second day of holding or later.

If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move nest run shell eggs off the farm to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 5-1 illustrates the permitting of nest run shell eggs.

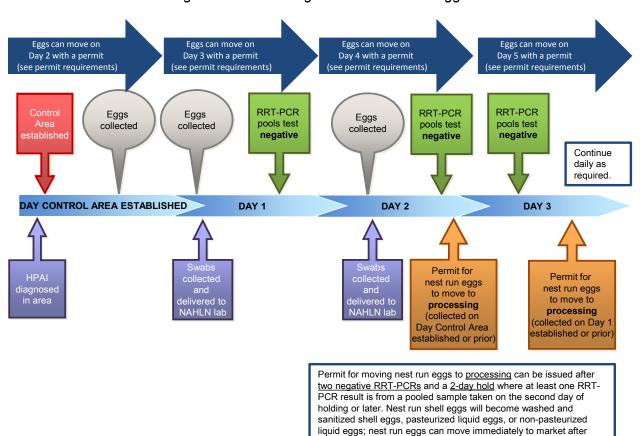


Figure 5-1. Permitting of Nest Run Shell Eggs

processing.

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING, OR PROCESSING

	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERI	
	x is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subseq	•
Sh	nipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
to		_ (off-site location for washing and sanitizing,
	eaking, or processing).	
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be clear inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfect	e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back
*	The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poprocessing.	oultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for
*	Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company persons <b>SEAL #:</b>	nel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant oprocedures).	or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted
*	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin af materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials	
*	New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.	
*	This permit is only valid if accompanied by two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swal from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)	
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eq and a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a poo or later.	
<b>Da</b> fro	ate of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: om the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results an	(This permit allows movement of eggs e available).
<u>Th</u>	nis permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RR	T-PCR test results for this flock are attached.
l c	certify that the flock of origin of the nest run eggs has met the permit of	riteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Ir	ncident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the nest ipment.  /	run eggs are within normal range on the date of
Pr	remises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
co ma res de	ne IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test is impliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement anager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, sult for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onsetermination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the support of the same	of this product may be issued by the premises the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR et of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a bing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results

Draft August 2013 5-3 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING OR PROCESSING

C L	in manual in manualities of function		(numerican name 0 011 adducan)
Sn	ipment is permitted from		(premises name & 911 address)
to _	eaking, or processing).	(off	site location for washing and sanitizing,
	<b>3</b> ,		and disinfected. The delices should receive
•••	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the drive the driver must wear protective clothing	r gets out of the vehicle, the cab such as disposable boots and g	and disinfected. The driver should remain interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and gloves, and remove them before getting back hen leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	The eggs must be moved directly and oprocessing.	nly to a premises without poultry	for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed by pr	mises or company personnel un	nder authorization of Incident Command (IC).
<b>.</b>	Egg-handling materials must be destro procedures).	ed at the destination plant or cle	aned and sanitized (following accepted
<b>*</b>	Egg-handling materials can be returned materials were moved from the farm ar		t least 24 hours have elapsed since these bing to other premises.
<b>*</b>	New paper or fiber flats must be used f	r hand gathered eggs.	
*	(RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic	avian influenza (HPAI) conducted if every 50 dead birds from each	e transcriptase polymerase chain reaction d on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs house on the premises. (The test must be
<b>*</b>			o processing after two negative RRT-PCRs sample taken on the second day of holding
Da	te of current negative RRT-PCR test f	r HPAI:	
(Th	nis permit allows movement of eggs from	the premises of origin until the n	ext day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the	two current negative RRT-PC	R test results for this flock are attached.
	ertify that the production parameters for the production parameter	e flock of origin of the nest run e	eggs are within normal range on the date of
<u></u>	/	and Cianatura	Data of altigraphy (respected to a part)
PI	emises Manager Printed Name	and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
Ε	mergency Contact Information		
_	Cell phone La	id line	E-mail

compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 5-4 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### Chapter 6

### Layer Hatching Eggs

#### 6.1 RISK ASSESSMENT: LOW

Layer hatching eggs from source flocks where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI represent a low risk and may move to hatcheries within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in <u>Section 6.2</u> are met.

The hatching eggs risk assessment can be found at the SES website: <a href="https://www.secureeggsupply.com">www.secureeggsupply.com</a>.

#### 6.2 PERMIT GUIDANCE

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available
Flock production parameters are normal.
The following biosecurity steps are in place.
Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps
✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves,

- and remove them before getting back in the cab.✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.
- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

#### **Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Layer Hatching Eggs**

- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC.
- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ✓ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.

- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- ✓ Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are to be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving hatching eggs.
- ✓ The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- ✓ Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure (SOP).
- ✓ Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room.
- ✓ Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- ✓ SAHO of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

The premises (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.
Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).

If all the above are true, issue a permit to move layer hatching eggs off the premises to a hatchery or processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 6-1. Permitting of Layer Hatching Eggs Eggs can move on Eggs can move on Eggs can move on Eggs can move on Day 2 with a permit Day 3 with a permit Day 4 with a permit Day 5 with a permit see permit requirements) (see permit requirements) (see permit requirements) (see permit requirements) RRT-PCR RRT-PCR RRT-PCR Eggs collected Eggs collected Eggs collected Continue pools test pools test pools test as required. negative negative negative DAY CONTROL AREA ESTABLISHED DAY 1 DAY 2 DAY 3 Permit for layer Permit for layer hatching eggs to hatching eggs to diagnosed in area move to hatchery delivered to NAHLN lab move to hatchery delivered to NAHLN lab or processing or processing (collected on (collected on Day Control Area Day 1 or prior) established or prior Permit for moving layer hatching eggs to hatchery or processing

can be issued after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample

taken on the second day of holding or later.

Figure 6-1 illustrates movement of layer hatching eggs.

Draft August 2013

#### PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:_	
*X)	*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.	
Sh	Shipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
to	<b>to</b> (hat	chery or processing).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disininterior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clot remove them before getting back in the cab The tires and wheel wells must be within the Control Area.	thing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and
*		
*	Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the a SEAL #:	authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or pl disinfected at the hatchery.	astic materials that were previously cleaned and
*	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.	hours have elapsed since these materials were
*	A company of the comp	
*	The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Age influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on la immediately after collection.	
*	Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are of disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.	cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered
*	conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.	
*	99	
<ul><li>*</li><li>*</li></ul>	Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contaminat	tion into the chick processing room via shoes.
**	of issuance.	of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours
*		day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is on the second day of holding or later. (The test
Da	Date of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian infl	luenza (HPAI):
	(This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the ne	
Th	This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCI	R test results for this flock are attached.
Ιc	I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit of Plan.	
- Ir	Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatc date of shipment.	hing eggs are within normal range on the
Pr	Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
	The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this	

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

	RMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.	
	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)	
	(hatchery or processing).	
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.	
*	Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.	
*	Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the authorization of Incident Command (IC).  SEAL #:	
*	The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.	
*	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.	
*	New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.	
*	The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.	
*	Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.	
*	The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.	
*	Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.	
*	Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.	
*	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCRs) and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool per 50 dead birds) taken on the second day of holding or later. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)	
Da	e of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI):	
	is permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available)	
<u>Th</u>	s permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.	
l c	rtify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply n.	
Ir	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
	rtify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the e of shipment.	
Pr	emises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Th	IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the	

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

#### Chapter 7

### Layer Day-Old Chicks

#### 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT: LOW

Layer day-old chicks are newly hatched chicks that are moved from the hatchery within a couple of days after hatching. Once the Control Area is established, eggs to be hatched from flocks inside the Control Area must come from flocks with negative RRT-PCR results. Layer day-old chicks represent a low risk and may be moved by permit to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area if the criteria in Section 7.2 are met.

The layer day-old chicks risk assessment can be found at the SES website: www.secureeggsupply.com.

#### 7.2 PERMIT GUIDANCE

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
Flock production parameters are normal.
The following biosecurity steps are in place.
Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps
✓ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned
and disinfected.
The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets
out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the
driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves,
and remove them before getting back in the cab.
✓ The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before
leaving the premises within the Control Area.

#### Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Layer Day-Old Chicks

The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

- ✓ When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- ✓ When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery

- connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
- ✓ The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ✓ Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements.
- ✓ The truck driver must wear protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- ✓ Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- ✓ A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- ✓ Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- ✓ The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- ✓ Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egghandling materials.
- ✓ The SAHO of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

movement permit within 2 inours of issuance.
Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
The hatchery does not have other poultry on the premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.
Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old

- chicks infected via cross contamination from layer hatching eggs being moved off the premises.
- Subsequent movements of layer hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.

## If all the above are true, issue a permit to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.

soon as permit requirements are met. Once the Control Area is established, hatching eggs from flocks inside the Control Area must come from flocks with negative RRT-PCR tests.

Figure 7-1 illustrates movement of layer day-old chicks.

No eggs in No eggs in egg room Requirements Requirements egg room Chicks for permit from for permit from hatch **RRT-PCR RRT-PCR** are met are met Continue positive flocks positive flock as required. DAY 3 DAY 1 DAY 2 DAY CONTROL AREA ESTABLISHED Swabs initially collected from flocks which have Permit for Permit for ayer day-old ayer day-old chicks to chicks to contributed eggs to hatchery egg room submitted to NAHLN lab in area pullet farm pullet farm Layer day-old chicks can move to quarantined pullet houses as

Figure 7-1. Permitting of Layer Day-Old Chicks

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:  ( is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
٠.	
Sh	ipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)
to	(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
*	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
*	The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
*	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
*	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
*	Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
*	Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
*	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
*	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
*	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
*	Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
*	Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
*	When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.
l ce	ertify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. /
Inc	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established me from monitored breeder flocks.
Ha	atchery Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
_,	

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

	is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Sn	ipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
to .	(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the calcinterior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
<b>*</b>	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room, with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
*	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
<b>*</b>	The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
*	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
<b>*</b>	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
*	Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
*	Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
*	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
*	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
*	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
*	Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
*	Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21 day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
*	When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.
l ce	ertify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Inc	ident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established ne from monitored breeder flocks.

Hatchery Manager Printed Name and Signature

Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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#### Chapter 8

### Shells and Inedible Egg Product

## 8.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR DRY EGGSHELLS: NEGLIGIBLE

*Dry eggshells* are eggshells dried in specialized equipment such as a rotary or belt dryer to a moisture content of approximately 4 percent; dry eggshells moving to a poultry feed mill represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in <u>Section 8.2</u> are met.

The shells and inedible egg product risk assessment can be found at the SES website: <a href="http://secureeggsupply.com">http://secureeggsupply.com</a>.

#### 8.2 Permit Guidance for Dry Eggshells

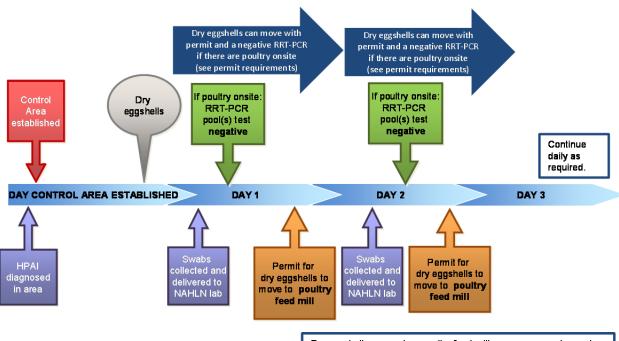
Ш	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available
	Flock production parameters are normal.
	The following biosecurity steps are in place.
	Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps ✓ If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Commander may
	require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
	✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
	✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling dry eggshells) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.
	The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.
	<b>Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Dry Eggshells</b>
	✓ Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
	The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.

- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- ☐ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

### If all of the above are true, issue a permit to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.

Figure 8-1 illustrates the permitting of dry eggshells.

Figure 8-1. Permitting of Dry Eggshells to Poultry Feed Mill



Dry eggshells can go to a <u>poultry feed mill</u> as soon as requirements for permit are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the egg breaking premises.

<u>One negative RRT-PCR</u> for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

## 8.3 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT: NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW

*Inedible egg product* (INEP) is dried, frozen, or liquid egg product that is unfit for human consumption. The risk of movement of liquid INEP from a premises without poultry to a landfill or in tankers to a pasteurization facility is negligible and INEP may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.4 are met.

The risk of movement of liquid INEP from a premises with poultry is *low* when destined for a pasteurization facility and *negligible* when destined for a landfill.

INEP may move out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in <u>Section 8.5</u> and <u>Section 8.6</u> are met.

INEP may be generated from: inedible and loss eggs, recovery of liquid from the eggshells after egg breaking, recovery of liquids from the processing lines and equipment between production runs and other sources of eggs that are unfit for human consumption.

The shells and INEP risk assessment can be found at the SES website: <a href="http://secureeggsupply.com">http://secureeggsupply.com</a>.

# 8.4 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR INEP FROM A PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY TO PASTEURIZATION OR LANDFILL

to pasteurization or landfill.

	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available
	The following biosecurity steps are in place.
	Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps  ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as
	<ul> <li>disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.</li> <li>✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.</li> </ul>
	The premises' of origin (stand-alone processing plant) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
	The epidemiological assessment is complete (premises of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
If s	all of the above are true, issue a permit to move INFP

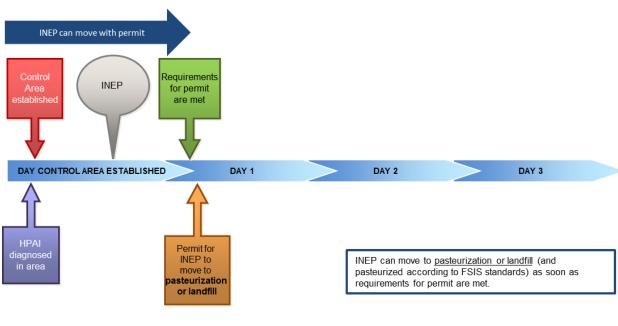


Figure 8-2. Permitting of INEP (from Premises without Poultry) to Pasteurization or Landfill

## 8.5 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR INEP FROM A PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO PASTEURIZATION

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.
Flock production parameters are normal.
The following biosecurity steps are in place.
D: 'A TELED' GA

#### **Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps**

- ✓ The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before entering the destination premises.
- ✓ If the tanker is destined to a premises with poultry after delivering INEP, then the interior and exterior of the vehicle is cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.
- ☐ The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

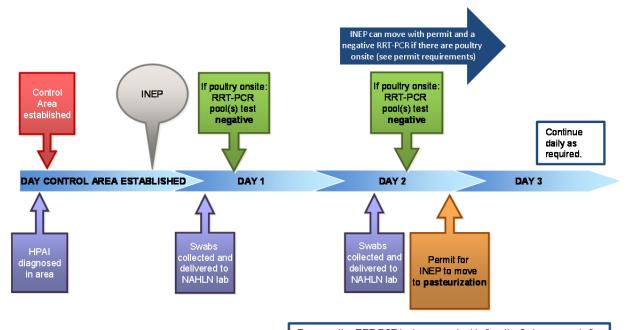
#### **Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for INEP to Pasteurization**

✓ INEP can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating

- *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- ✓ If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be
  - 1) destroyed at the final destination, or
  - 2) cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement on subsequent days.

### If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move INEP to pasteurization.

Figure 8-3. Permitting of INEP (from Premises with Poultry) to Pasteurization



Two negative RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurizing at an inline facility. INEP can move to pasteurization (and pasteurized according to FSIS standards) as soon as requirements for permit are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

Note: FSIS = Food Safety and Inspection Service.

## 8.6 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR INEP FROM A PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO LANDFILL

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.			
Flock production parameters are normal.			
The following biosecurity steps are in place.			
<ul> <li>Biosecurity: Truck &amp; Driver Steps</li> <li>✓ The vehicle is cleaned and disinfected after delivering liquid INEP and before returning to a poultry premises.</li> <li>✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.</li> <li>✓ The tires, wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP), and back valve area must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.</li> </ul>			
The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.			
Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for INEP to Landfill			
✓ INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.			
The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.			
The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.			
For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.			

## If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.

INEP can move with permit and a INEP can move with permit and a egative RRT-PCR if there are poultry negative RRT-PCR if there are poultry onsite (see permit requirements) onsite (see permit requirements) If poultry onsite: poultry onsite: INEP RRT-PCR RRT-PCR Area pool(s) test pool(s) test established negative negative Continue daily as required. DAY CONTROL AREA ESTABLISHED DAY 1 DAY 2 DAY 3 ollected and Permit for Permit for diagnosed INEP to move delivered to INEP to move in area NAHLN lab to landfill NAHLN lab to landfill

Figure 8-4. Permitting of INEP to Landfill

INEP can move to <u>landfill</u> as soon as requirements for permit are met. INEP must be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. <u>One negative RRT-PCR</u> for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

## 8.7 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WET EGGSHELLS: NEGLIGIBLE-LOW

Wet eggshells are eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent. Wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process. The risk of movement of wet eggshells to an agricultural land application site or to a landfill for disposal is negligible, and wet eggshells may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 8.8 (to landfill) or 8.9 (for land application) are met.

The risk of movement of wet eggshells to another breaking plant for drying is low, and wet eggshells may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in <u>Section 8.10</u> are met.

The shells and INEP risk assessment can be found at the SES website: <a href="http://secureeggsupply.com">http://secureeggsupply.com</a>.

## 8.8 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available				
	Flock production parameters are normal.				
	The following biosecurity steps are in place.				
	<ul> <li>Biosecurity: Truck &amp; Driver Steps</li> <li>✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.</li> <li>✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.</li> <li>✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.</li> </ul>				
	The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.				
	Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Wet Eggshells to Landfill				
	<ul> <li>✓ Movement of eggs from offline farms in a Control Area to a standalone breaking facility is in accordance with the SES plan.</li> <li>✓ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.</li> <li>✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the destination premises after delivering wet eggshells.</li> <li>✓ Wet eggshells are covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.</li> </ul>				
	The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.				
	The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.				
	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.				
If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.					

there are poultry on the premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI

is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

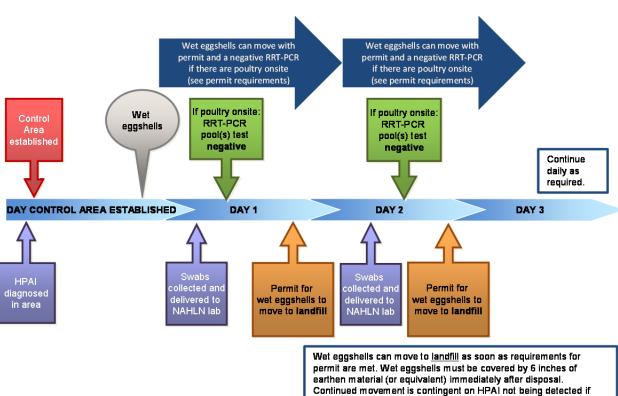


Figure 8-5. Permitting of Wet Eggshells to Landfill

## 8.9 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available.							
Flock production parameters are normal.							
The following biosecurity steps are in place.							
Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps							
✓	The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.  The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.						
	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.						

The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

## **Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Wet Eggshells for Land Application**

- ✓ Movement of eggs from offline farms in a Control Area to a standalone breaking facility is in accordance with the SES Plan.
- ✓ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the destination premises after delivering wet eggshells.
- ✓ Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held in a storage pile at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- ✓ The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.

The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative RRT-PCR for HPAI before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. On an ongoing basis, one test per day is sufficient and there is no hold time requirement.

If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to land application site.

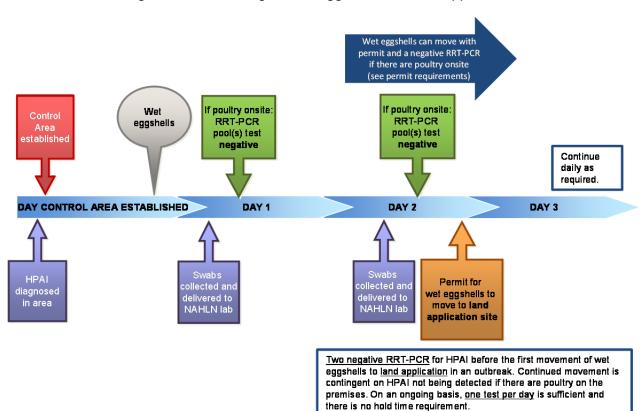


Figure 8-6. Permitting of Wet Eggshells for Land Application

# 8.10 PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING AT A STANDALONE FACILITY WITHOUT POULTRY ONSITE

	Traceability information	(premises ID,	GPS coordinates,	or other) is available.
--	--------------------------	---------------	------------------	-------------------------

- ☐ Flock production parameters are normal.
- ☐ The following biosecurity steps are in place.

#### **Biosecurity: Truck & Driver Steps**

- ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
- ✓ The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

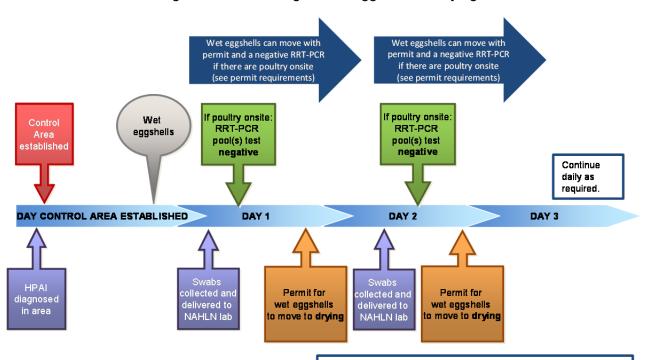
The additional product-specific biosecurity steps are in place.

#### Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Wet Eggshells to Drying

- ✓ Movement of eggs from offline farms in a Control Area to a standalone breaking facility is in accordance with the SES Plan.
- ✓ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the destination premises after delivering wet eggshells.
- ✓ Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.
- ☐ The premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- ☐ The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin) and indicates no dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.
- For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

### If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.

Figure 8-7. Permitting of Wet Eggshells to Drying



Wet eggshells can move to <u>drying</u> as soon as requirements for permit are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. <u>One negative RRT-PCR</u> for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

	RMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:
*X)	s premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	oment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
to	(premises name).
*	If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
*	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
*	The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
<ul><li>*</li><li>*</li></ul>	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.  For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.
l ce	tify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
	/
Inc	/ dent Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I ce	tify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by -PCR.
Pr	mises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
per cha oca on	IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the nit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant age in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event are such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an bing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock inues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 8-13 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:	
*xx	xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent p	permits 2, 3,4, and so on.
Sh	Shipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
to	o(pre	emises name).
*	If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the disinfected depending on onsite factors.	exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and
*	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boo back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when	ots and gloves, and remove them before getting
*	Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200	
*	The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible e operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	egg product risk assessment should be followed for
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting th returning to a poultry premises.	ne Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Negative real-time reverse transcresult for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to mover from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Pro	ment. Subsequent movements of of dry eggshells
*	♦ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a p	poultry feed mill.
I ce	certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg	g Supply Plan.
	/	
Inc	ncident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area fr RRT-PCR.	rom premises with poultry onsite test negative by
	1	
Pre	Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
per cha occ ong	The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have be permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PC occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flocuntinues to be eligible for this permit.	een received if the premises is compliant with the the premises manager unless a significant CR result for HPAI, or some other significant event that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

Draft August 2013 8-14 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PE	RMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:
*X)	s premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	pment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
to	(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating <i>Salmonella</i> in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
*	If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.
*	The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed fo operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.
l ce	tify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Inc	dent Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	tify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg products originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test ative by RRT-PCR.
Pr	mises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
per cha oca on	IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the nit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant age in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant eventures such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an obing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock inues to be eligible for this permit.

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### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PER x is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subst	
	nipment is permitted from	
το		(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned at the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be oprotective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove the wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the	cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear em before getting back in the cab The tires and wheel
*	Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized acceptandards for inactivating <i>Salmonella</i> in whole egg, or whole egg blends, described in 9 CFR 90.570.	
<b>.</b>	If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without condestination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cletransported in them.	tacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the
*	The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and ir operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	nedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.	exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC)
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time retests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to paster for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to move pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to	urizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result rement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to
*	•	
l ce	ertify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in t	he Secure Egg Supply Plan.
	/	
Inc	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the flocks of origin all inedible egg product originating from the C RRT-PCR.	ontrol Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative
	/	
Pre	remises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
per cha occ ong	the IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results be armit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be is trange in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination agoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will investigate to be elicible for this permit.	ssued by the premises manager unless a significant RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

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#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

xx is premises number, initial permits will be num	bered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
hipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
o	(premises name).
the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the	nicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab The tires and wheeling premises within the Control Area.
INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 access to flies, insects, and other vermin.	S inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict
The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps operations starting from when the Control Area is	s from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for first established.
	n official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC)
Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and	
result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	e negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCF) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg trea will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.  I to move inedible egg product to landfill.
certify that the inedible egg product has met the perm	nit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
/	
/ ncident Commander Printed Name and Signa	ture Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg produegative by RRT-PCR.	uct originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test
/	
Premises Manager Printed Name and Signatu	re Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
ermit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of hange in production parameters occurs, the flock is fo ccurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of H	e RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the finis product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant bound to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant ever PAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an another production parameters to confirm the flock

continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 8-17 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

PE *xx	RMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:
	pment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
	(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
*	The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
<ul><li>*</li><li>*</li></ul>	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.  For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.  If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.
I ce	rtify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Inc	dent Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	rtify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test ative by RRT-PCR.
Pre	/ emises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
per cha	IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the mit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant nge in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event urs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 Form Revision Date: 08/2013 8-18

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

xx is premises number, initial permits will be number	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Shipment is permitted from	(premises name and & 911 address)
to	(premises name).
<ul> <li>the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the comprotective clothing, such as disposable boots and glowells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving.</li> <li>Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be coverestrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.</li> <li>The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps for operations starting from when the Control Area is</li> <li>The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an equirements and prior to returning to a poultry premise biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or</li> <li>For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One</li> </ul>	ed by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed if irst established.  official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) nises.  r Federal officials.  negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR vithin 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to
If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to	o move wet eggshells to landfill.
certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteri	a as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
/	
Incident Commander Printed Name and Signatur	re Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
•	ating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by
/	
Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of the change in production parameters occurs, the flock is four	RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the nis product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant and to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant even by or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 Form Revision Date: 08/2013 8-19

#### SUBSPOUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

50	DOLGOLINI I EKIMIT I OK MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSTIELES TO EXIMPLIE
PE	RMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT: is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.
*XX	is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Sh	pment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
to	(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
*	The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
<b>*</b>	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.  For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR)
*	result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.  If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.
l ce	rtify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
	/
Inc	dent Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	rtify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by I-PCR.
Pre	mises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
per cha	IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the mit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant nege in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event urs such as the onset of obvious clips signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

DE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT	
	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT ox is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent	
Sh	hipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
to	o(pi	remises name).
*	<ul> <li>The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and dis the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them bet wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Contro Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.</li> </ul>	d and disinfected, and the driver must wear fore getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel
*		destination premises for two days before land
<b>*</b>	<ul> <li>The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers</li> </ul>	
*	requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.	the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC)
*	ziococainy inicacai co allo accoptable to ciato alla, ci i caci al cinciale.	eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One uent movements of wet eggshells to land application
*		
l ce	certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure E	Egg Supply Plan.
	J	
Inc	ncident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area RT-PCR.  /	a from premises with poultry onsite test negative by
Pre	remises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
The per cha occ ong	the IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have ermit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued thange in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-ccurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is madingoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review continues to be eligible for this permit.	been received if the premises is compliant with the by the premises manager unless a significant PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event de that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

Draft August 2013 8-21 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PE	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.
*xx	is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
to	(premises name).
	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
**	Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.
<b>*</b>	The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry. The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.
l ce	ertify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Inc	/ ident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I ce	ertify that the flocks of origin all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by T-PCR.
Pre	/ emises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
The per cha occ ong	e IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the rmit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant ange in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event curs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an agoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock attinues to be eligible for this permit.

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#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

*xx is premises number, ii	XX.0 DATE OF nitial permits will be numbered zero and	subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Shipment is permitted f	rom	(premises name & 911 address)
to		(premises name).
the vehiclelf the driver of clothing, such as disposed cleaned and disinfected.  Dump trucks are covered.  Measures should be tall.  The wet eggshellsprodure for operations starting of the truck requirements and prior.  Biosecurity measures are such that the country of the present of the pr	gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must sable boots and gloves, and remove them be when leaving premises within the Control ed with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover. It was to exclude flies from the truck cab. Lict-specific biosecurity steps from the shell from when the Control Area is first establish a should be disinfected at an official station to returning to a poultry premises. The acceptable to State and/or Federal officities with poultry onsite: One negative real-times and the control of the cability of the	s and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed ed. upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) als. time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to ne wet eggshells product summary.
I certify that the wet eggshe	Is have met the permit criteria as stated in	the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
	,	
Incident Commander F	/ Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I certify that the flocks of origRRT-PCR.	gin of all wet eggshells originating from the	Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by
Premises Manager Pri	/ nted Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
The IC may issue the initial permit guidance. Subseque change in production param	permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test nt permits for movement of this product ma eters occurs, the flock is found to have a p	results have been received if the premises is compliant with the y be issued by the premises manager unless a significant positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant even that ion is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an

ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

d disinfected, and the driver must wear protective
nscriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR ent. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to s product summary. ing.
Supply Plan.
Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
premises with poultry onsite test negative by
Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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## Appendix A Supplemental Materials

There are a number of documents that supplement the *SES Plan*. These supplemental materials are quite long, and therefore have not been included in this document. However, they are available at <a href="www.secureeggsupply.com">www.secureeggsupply.com</a>. Those documents are the following:

- ◆ Supplement 1: Surveillance guidelines
- Supplement 2: Cleaning and disinfection guidelines
- ◆ Supplement 3: *Permitted movement checklists*
- Supplement 4: *Proactive product-specific risk assessments*
- ◆ Supplement 5: *Permit examples*
- Supplement 6: The *Voluntary Preparedness Components*.

# Supplement 1 HPAI Surveillance/Egg Movement Guidelines

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#### **S1.1 Introduction**

#### S1.1.1 Purpose

This supplement to the *Secure Egg Supply Plan* contains HPAI outbreak response surveillance measures intended to reduce the risk of HPAI spread through the movement of egg-industry products from within the Control Area. Measures were developed based on input from stakeholders participating in the Egg Sector Working Group, scientific publications and expert opinion. The surveillance protocol options recommended here were tailored to the risk of spread and the desired likelihood of detection - for the various commodity movements and their destinations. The impact of recommended surveillance options for each commodity on the risk of HPAI spread and other relevant criteria were evaluated in proactive commodity specific risk assessments and scientific publications.

#### S1.1.2 Overview

In general, the active surveillance sampling scheme recommends testing pools of 5 oropharyngeal swabs taken from the daily dead bird pool from each house on a commercial table-egg layer operation or breeder farm, either daily or at the time of product movement,

depending on the commodity. RRT-PCR test results are recommended for specific product movements such as washed and sanitized shell eggs moving to market. Testing pooled samples is also recommended in houses with a higher normal daily death loss to ensure a comparable probability of detecting HPAI.

#### S1.2 ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the SES Plan, the flocks on monitored or at-risk premises in the Control Area that seek to move egg-industry products must be monitored for clinical signs of disease on a daily basis. In commercial table-egg layers, normal flock production parameters are exceeded when there is an increase in daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent of the flock. (4) If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (over 3 times the 7-day average daily mortality), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.(12)

A pooled sample consists of oropharyngeal swab samples taken from 5 dead birds from the pool of available mortality daily, from each house on the premises. The dead bird pool includes the daily mortality collected by the grower each morning. In situations where less than 5 dead birds are available, sick birds may be sampled to collect a total of 5 birds. Sick birds, are birds that have clinical signs consistent with HPAI infection.(6)<sup>1</sup> If fewer than 5 dead or sick birds are available, only the available dead or sick birds should be swabbed and pooled.<sup>2</sup> The absence of sick or dead birds is considered to be equivalent to a negative RRT-PCR test result based on testing of mortality pools. In caged table-egg layer houses, the predicted likelihood that there would no dead birds present for sampling on one day is very low, and the likelihood that there would be no dead birds present for sampling on two consecutive days is extremely low.<sup>3</sup> For breeder flocks (house), that absence of mortality is more common, and there is a low likelihood that there would be no dead birds on one day and very low on two consecutive days. When greater than 50 dead birds are present on a day in a house, then one pooled sample must be taken per 50 dead birds (e.g. 57 dead birds would require 2 pools, of 5 swabs). Swabs are pooled in media as required by the current NVSL protocol and each pool is independently tested by RRT-PCR at a NAHLN laboratory.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Swollen combs and wattles, edema of the head which sometimes extends to the neck, combs are often cyanotic at the tips with dark areas of hemorrhage and necrotic foci, edema surrounding the eyes, conjunctivae are congested and swollen with occasional hemorrhage, severe congestion of the musculature, the legs between the hocks and feet may have areas of diffuse hemorrhage and edema, indications of watery diarrhea around the vent, nasal discharge, mucous accumulation with or without blood

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Euthanizing healthy birds from the flock to increase the number of swabs in the pool in order to meet a minimum number of 5 or 11 swabs for a pool provides negligible benefit, as there is a very small increase in the probability of detection in relation to the increased cost (labor and supplies) of swabbing healthy birds that must be considered.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Estimate based on simulating weekly mortality data (TMAgri Stats, Inc.) and adjusting randomly selected daily mortality counts according to the weekly mortality number. House size was assumed to be 100,000 for table-egg layers and 20,000 for breeder hens.

In order to fulfill the permit requirements to move egg-industry products, the following diagnostic tests are required. The active surveillance testing described here is required for monitored or at-risk premises in the Control Area that are seeking to move egg-industry products, and have live poultry on the premises. The protocols are applicable for HPAI strains that cause clinical illnesses and rapidly increasing mortality in the infected flocks. Alternative surveillance protocols may be required when outbreaks are caused by avian influenza viruses that meet the molecular criteria for classification as highly pathogenic but do not cause elevated mortality that is considered to be representative of most HPAI strains<sup>4</sup>. (3)

- ◆ Pasteurized Liquid Egg (7)
  - ➤ No diagnostic testing is required.
- ♦ Non-pasteurized Liquid Egg to Pasteurization (8)
  - ➤ Negative RRT-PCR test results for HPAI on the first day of movement. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
  - ➤ Subsequently, NPLE may be moved off the premises with consecutive daily negative RRT-PCR test results from one, 5-bird pool per 50 dead birds from every house on the premises, where the last test is within 24 hours of product movement.
- ♦ Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises With or Without Poultry (5, 9)
  - ➤ One negative RRT-PCR test result is required to move washed and sanitized shell-eggs off the premises into storage or holding, for eggs collected on that day or prior. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
  - ➤ Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required in order to move washed and sanitized shell-eggs to market. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ♦ Nest Run Eggs to Processing (5, 11)
  - ➤ Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> H5 and H7 viruses which do not have an intravenous pathogenicity index of greater than 1.2 or cause less than 75% mortality in an intravenous lethality test, and that are sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the HA molecule, and determined to have an amino acid motif similar to that observed for other HPAI isolates.

- holding or later is required to move nest run eggs to processing. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- Nest run eggs can move immediately to market after processing.
- ◆ Layer Hatching Eggs to the Hatchery (10)
  - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required to move layer hatching eggs to a hatchery or to processing. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ◆ Layer Day-old Chicks to a Pullet Farm (13, 14)
  - ➤ When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg-room from flocks located in the Control Area. Two 5-bird pools from those flocks from each house on the premises should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of day-old chicks being moved off the premises from becoming infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs in the egg-room.
  - ➤ Subsequently movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
  - ➤ Day-old chicks can move to pullet houses on quarantined premises as soon as permit requirements are met.
- ◆ Dry Eggshells to a Poultry Feed Mill (15)
  - ➤ One negative RRT-PCR test result within 24 hours of movement is required to move dry eggshells from a breaking plant to a feed mill. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ♦ Wet Eggshells for Land Application or to a Landfill (15)
  - Two negative RRT-PCR test results are required before the first movement of wet eggshells to a land application site. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
  - ➤ One negative RRT-PCR test result is required for daily movement thereafter. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ♦ Wet Eggshells for Drying at a Standalone Breaking Facility Without Poultry Onsite (15)

- ➤ One negative RRT-PCR test result within 24 hours of movement is required to move wet eggshells to a drying facility without poultry onsite. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ➤ One negative RRT-PCR test result is required for daily movement thereafter.
- ♦ Inedible Egg Product (INEP) to Pasteurization or Landfill (15)
  - Two negative RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurization at an inline facility. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
  - ➤ One negative RRT-PCR test result is required within 24 hours prior to movement on subsequent days.

#### S1.2.1 Surveillance Design Rationale

**Targeting daily dead birds:** Targeting the daily dead bird pool to detect HPAI is more efficient than randomly sampling live birds in the house because the prevalence of HPAI in the daily dead bird pool increases at a greater rate relative to the HPAI prevalence among live clinically normal birds in the total population (house). HPAI in a house will be detected earlier and with fewer samples, by targeting the daily dead bird pool, than by testing a random selection of live birds from the total population.

For example, the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird is greater than 95 percent in a house containing 100,000 birds, with normal daily deaths of 32 birds plus 18 or more birds infected with HPAI in the dead bird pool (50 total dead birds) from 2 pools (on consecutive days or on the same day) if each pool is independently tested by RRT-PCR because the test sensitivity on a 5-bird pool is approximately 86.5 percent. Table S1-1 gives the daily probability of detection of HPAI by targeted sampling for pools containing at least one infected swab where 5 birds were sampled.

The probabilities of detection can be determined using the hypergeometric probability of selecting an HPAI infected bird and the sensitivity of the RRT-PCR test. The sensitivity of the RRT-PCR test is assumed to be 86.5 percent if a swab from at least one infected bird is included in the pooled sample.(1) Assuming 86.5 percent sensitivity is a conservative assumption as it is unknown as to whether the sensitivity of the test improves if swabs from two or more HPAI infected birds are included in the sample pool.

Assuming random sampling, in order to achieve a 95 percent probability of detection from a population of 100,000 birds in which 18 live birds are infected with HPAI virus, over 19,200 birds must be selected and tested (AusVet FreeCalc, 86.5% sensitivity, 100% specificity). Even if the number of infectious birds in the population is three times the number of birds with clinical signs in this example (i.e. 51 infectious birds), over 7,400 live birds must be selected and tested to achieve a 95 percent level of detection, assuming random sampling. Therefore, by targeting the daily sick and dead bird population, fewer birds need to be sampled.

Table S1-1. Daily probability of detecting HPAI in table-egg layer houses by targeted sampling of the daily dead bird pool with 5 swabs per tube\*

Target population 50 dead birds, RRT-PCR Test Sensitivity 86.5%			
Consecutive Days Tested	Scheme # 1 <sup>◊</sup> One 5-Bird Pool** Per Day	Scheme #2 <sup>∞</sup> Two 5-Bird Pools** First Day	
1	78.3%	95.5%	
2	95.3%	99%	
3	99%	99.8%	
4	99.8%	99.9%	

<sup>\*</sup> The example gives the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird where the HPAI prevalence is at least 36 percent in the target population of the daily dead birds each day. The detection probabilities were calculated using the same number of dead birds for each day. No assumptions were made on the prevalence of HPAI-infected birds in the house or an increased number of dead birds to calculate the consecutive day's probability of detection due to HPAI spread in the house.

**Number of test results:** The movement of various egg-industry products is associated with different risks for HPAI disease spread. Some of the product movements (e.g. movement of washed and sanitized shell-eggs to market) may also require a higher probability of detection based on the end use. The recommended surveillance options were developed considering the risk of spread associated with each product movement and the desired probability of detection for the various products. For products such as movement of washed and sanitized shell eggs to market where a higher probability of detection is desired so that that eggs are not contaminated, obtaining two negative RRT-PCR test results was recommended. Obtaining two negative RRT-PCR test results also provides a 95% probability of detecting at least one diseased bird in the target population of dead birds at a certain minimum prevalence (36% when testing pooled samples of 5 birds per 50 dead birds) (Table S1.1).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Bird- pool samples taken from five dead birds and placed in one pool and tested as a single sample.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>⋄</sup> Scheme # 1: One bird pool tested each day for the duration of outbreak.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>⋄</sup>Scheme # 2: Two bird pools tested first day, then one 5-bird pool tested each day for duration of outbreak.

Number of pooled samples per test result: The probability of including a diseased bird in a pooled sample taken randomly from the daily dead bird pool depends on the normal morality relative to the mortality caused by HPAI. For flocks with greater normal mortality, either due to a larger flock size or other operational factors, the probability of detection with testing a single pooled sample would be lower because the probability of selecting a HPAI infected bird to be placed in the 5-bird pool will be lower. In the example provided in table S1-1, the normal mortality is 32 dead birds while the HPAI disease mortality is 18 dead birds. Here, if the normal mortality were 42 birds and 18 birds dead from HPAI for a total of 60 dead birds, then the probability of detection with 2 pooled samples under scheme #1 would decrease to 92.7%. The recommendation to test a pooled sample of 5 birds per each 50 dead birds among the daily mortality in each house would ensure a comparable probability of detection for layer houses with higher normal mortality levels.

**Number of swabs per pooled sample:** The *SES Plan* recommends pooling swabs from 5 dead birds, per 50 dead birds from each house for RRT-PCR testing, as this protocol has been determined to adequately reduce the risk of HPAI spread through egg-industry products, if the active surveillance measures recommended for each commodity as described in section S1.2 are strictly followed. Recently, protocols for RRT-PCR testing with swabs from 11 dead birds per pool for detecting avian influenza virus (AIV) by RRT-PCR have been validated (2). Using a pool size of 11 dead birds instead of 5 dead birds is acceptable as an option provided that the number of pooled samples tested remains the same as recommended in the *SES Plan*. (Table S1.2).

In some cases, collecting 11 swabs provides an equivalent 95 percent probability of detection for movement of egg-industry products at a cost savings or detects the presence of HPAI at a lower prevalence rate in the target population (Table S1.3). For layer houses with a greater daily mortality, sampling two pooled samples of 11 birds per 100 dead birds among the daily mortality is (95.3 percent) comparable to sampling four 5-bird pools per 100 dead birds (>96.7 percent) when the total number of HPAI infected birds is the same (i.e., 18 percent). Testing two 11-bird pooled samples achieves the 95 percent probability of detection when the prevalence in the target population is 18 percent (Table S1.3) whereas testing of two 5-bird pools achieves the 95 percent detection probability at a prevalence of 36% (Table S1.2). In other words, using the two 11-bird pool protocol detects HPAI in the target population at a lower HPAI prevalence.

**Holding Period:** A holding time of 2 or more days after egg production in conjunction with daily RRT-PCR testing can significantly reduce the number of contaminated eggs moved from a flock before infection is detected.(5) Holding time increases the probability that HPAI infection is detected via diagnostic testing or through observation of clinical signs before moving virus positive product. A 48 hour holding period was recommended by members of the Egg Sector Working Group for some product movements depending on the level of risk.

Table S1-2. Daily probability of detecting HPAI in table-egg layer houses by targeted sampling of the daily dead bird pool with 11 swabs per tube\*

Target population 50 dead birds, RRT-PCR Test Sensitivity 86.5%		
Consecutive Days Tested	Scheme # 1 <sup>◊</sup> One 11-Bird Pool** Per Day	Scheme #2 <sup>◊◊</sup> Two 11-Bird Pools** First Day
1	86.2%	98.1%
2	98.1%	99.7%
3	99.7%	99.9%
4	99.9%	99.9%

<sup>\*</sup> The example gives the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird where the HPAI prevalence is at least 36 percent in the target population of the daily dead each day. The detection probabilities were calculated using the same number of dead birds for each day. No assumptions were made on the prevalence of HPAI-infected birds in the house or an increased number of dead birds to calculate the consecutive day's probability of detection due to HPAI spread in the house.

Table S1-3. Daily probability of detecting HPAI in table-egg layer houses by targeted sampling of the daily dead bird pool with 11 swabs per tube\*

Target population 100 dead birds, RRT-PCR Test Sensitivity 86.5%		
Consecutive Days Tested	Scheme # 1 <sup>◊</sup> One 11-Bird Pool** Per Day	Scheme #2 <sup>◊◊</sup> Two 11-Bird Pools** First Day
1	77.9%	95.3%
2	95.1%	99%
3	98.9%	99.8%
4	99.8%	99.9%

<sup>\*</sup> The example gives the probability of detecting at least one HPAI-infected bird where the HPAI prevalence is at least 18 percent in the target population of the daily dead birds each day. The detection probabilities were calculated using the same number of dead birds for each day. No assumptions were made on the prevalence of HPAI-infected birds in the house or an increased number of dead birds to calculate the consecutive day's probability of detection due to HPAI spread in the house.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Bird- pool samples taken from eleven dead birds and placed in one pool and tested as a single sample.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>♦</sup> Scheme # 1: One bird pool tested each day for the duration of outbreak.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>⋄</sup>Scheme # 2: Two bird pools tested first day, then one 11-bird pool tested each day for duration of outbreak.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Bird- pool samples taken from eleven dead birds and placed in one pool and tested as a single sample.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>⋄</sup> Scheme # 1: One bird pool tested each day for the duration of outbreak.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>⋄</sup>Scheme # 2: Two bird pools tested first day, then one 11-bird pool tested each day for duration of outbreak.

#### S1.2.2 Assumptions

The following assumptions were made when estimating the probability of detection for the active surveillance protocols.

- ♦ HPAI surveillance occurs at the house level. Dead birds are randomly selected for testing from the daily pool of dead birds.
- ♦ Each morning, the producer, collects and places all dead birds into the target population from which the bird pool is drawn.
- A producer is equally as likely to miss a HPAI infected dead bird when collecting the daily mortality as any other dead bird in the house.
- ♦ Sampling to achieve 95 percent confidence in detecting at least one infected bird in the target population (dead bird pool) is an adequate level of detection.

#### S1.2.3 Background Information

Daily Mortality: Based on analysis of data provided by the egg-industry, the normal daily death rate for table-egg layers varies from 0.00005 (5/100K) birds to 0.0006 (60/100K) per house. An increase in mortality greater than three times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent of the flock is a trigger producers to take "diagnostic action" due to observing a unexpected increase in mortality. (4) Major factors influencing the mortality rate are: bird strain (death rate: 2.3 to 9.5 percent per year), bird age (0.0003 early in cycle, 0.0001 mid-cycle and 0.0003 at cycle end), and house construction design and age.

House Size: On commercial operations, the number of table-egg layer hens per house varies from 50,000 to 350,000 birds. Fifteen years ago, the average house size was 50,000 birds, but in the last 5 years, newer operations have built houses as large as 300,000 to 350,000 birds. However, this represents a small proportion of table-egg layer producers in operation in the U.S. Breeder house sizes are considerably smaller.

*Production Size*: Eighty to 85 percent of the total U.S. egg production occurs on complexes that contain 50,000 to 6 million birds. The average number of houses per complex is 10 and a complex may consist of 15 or more houses.

Egg Storage: Most production units have the capacity to store eggs for 2 days, but a minority of premises (especially small producers or producers with older facilities) has a storage capacity of 5–7 days.

*Probability of Detection*: The probability of detection depends on the number of daily HPAI infected dead birds among the number of normal daily dead birds (HPAI dead bird prevalence). Increased transmission rates are likely to result in more HPAI diseased (dead) birds per day, increasing the HPAI prevalence from which the pools are taken, which also increases the probability of detection by a given day post infection.

#### **S1.3 CONCLUSION**

In order for permits to be issued to move egg-industry products from within a HPAI Control Area during an outbreak, the active surveillance protocols described here are to be implemented by industry in conjunction with APHIS during an outbreak. If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (mortality greater than three times the past 7-day average and greater than .03 percent of the flock), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.

#### **S1.4 Information Sources**

This document was prepared by USDA-APHIS-VS-CEAH based on input from members of the Egg Sector Working Group. Additional information was provided through personal communication between Dr. Alex Thompson, USDA-APHIS-VS-CEAH-National Surveillance Unit and Drs. Simon Shane, international poultry consultant; Gregg Cutler, private poultry veterinarian working in a three-person poultry practice in California; Ken Anderson, poultry scientist, North Carolina State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Extension Poultry Science; and Dave Halvorson, extension poultry veterinarian and professor emeritus, University of Minnesota, College of Veterinary Medicine. Additional sources of information were "The North Carolina Layer Performance and Management Test" (2009), the United Egg Producers Web site, and the APHIS National Avian Influenza Response Plan, June 29, 2007.

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# Supplement 2: Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines

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This supplement of the *Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* contains model cleaning and disinfection (C&D) procedures that are intended to facilitate implementation of the *SES Plan* measures in the event of a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak. These procedures demonstrate how minimum biosecurity requirements can be met. However to provide flexibility, individual companies or locations may adapt equivalent procedures to fit their particular needs while still meeting or exceeding the minimum criteria.

#### **S2.1 EMPLOYEE PROTECTION PROCEDURE**

These procedures recommend minimum steps for employee protection while working with at-risk or potentially infected poultry. Alternative procedures achieving this objective may be used as required under specific circumstances.

All employees must follow good manufacturing practices, good agricultural practices, and the company-established personnel hygiene and safety program as they relate to personal protective equipment (PPE), biosecurity, and C&D protocols.

#### S2.1.1 Recommended Resources

Please see the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Quick Card, *Protect Yourself—Avian Flu—Poultry Employees*, at the OSHA website: www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data AvianFlu/poultry employees.pdf,

Or

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *Interim Guidance for Protection of Persons Involved in U.S. Avian Influenza Outbreak Disease Control and Eradication Activities* at the CDC website: www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/professional/protect-guid.htm.

### S2.2 MOVING LAYER HATCHING EGGS OUT OF AN AI CONTROL AREA

#### S2.2.1 Procedures

- 1. Farm personnel: Sanitize layer hatching eggs with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered disinfectant approved for avian influenza (AI) and appropriate for layer hatching eggs, according to the manufacturer directions, or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection. Please see <a href="http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm">http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm</a>.
- 2. *Farm personnel*: Use disposable footwear covers or take similar biosecurity measure before entering trailer to load eggs.
- 3. *Truck driver*: Follow all company driver biosecurity procedures and policies.
- 4. *Truck driver:* Clean and disinfect the truck inside and outside the cargo area. Use cleaners and disinfectants according to manufacturer directions. Document the truck cleaning on the sanitation report.
- 5. *Truck driver*: Drive to the breeder farm by the shortest possible distance in the AI Control Area and avoid known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- 6. *Truck driver:* At the breeder farm, stay in the cab while the farm personnel load the eggs. If you must load the truck, wear protective coveralls, boots, and head cover while outside the cab and remove them immediately before reentering the cab.
- 7. *Truck driver*: Clean and disinfect tires and wheel wells at the farm entrance before departure. The vehicle exterior should be disinfected again at an official station upon exiting the Control Area, or as the Incident Command System (ICS) requires.
- 8. *Truck driver*: Drive directly back to the hatchery by the same route without stopping at other breeder houses. The truck will be unloaded, cleaned, and disinfected before proceeding to another breeder house.
- 9. *Truck driver*: If delivering layer hatching eggs on a day on which hatching or chick processing operations are performed, only enter the hatchery after these operations have been completed.
- 10. *Hatchery personnel*: A minimum time period of three days is required between placing different batches of layer hatching eggs into a multistage setter.
- 11. *Hatchery personnel*: The oldest aged eggs should be removed before placing a new batch of layer hatching eggs into a multistage setter.

## S2.3 Moving Layer Day-Old Chicks Out of an Al Control Area

#### S2.3.1 Procedures

- 1. *Truck driver*: Clean and disinfect the truck inside and outside the cab and cargo area with products approved for that purpose and according to the manufacturer directions. (See <a href="http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm">http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm</a>.)
- 2. *Truck driver*: Drive the truck from the Control Area with no stops inside the Control Area, and avoid known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- 3. *Truck driver*: The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per ICS requirements.
- 4. *Truck driver*: At the farm manager's discretion, the truck may be re-disinfected upon arrival at the brooder house.
- 5. *Truck driver*: Wear protective coveralls, boots, and head cover when outside the cab, and remove them immediately before reentering the cab. Do not enter the brooder house.
- 6. *Truck driver*: Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- 7. *Truck driver*: Clean and disinfect the truck (step 1) upon return to the hatchery and after the chick boxes have been removed.
- 8. *Hatchery personnel*: Remove plastic chick boxes before cleaning the truck and immediately clean and disinfect them in the hatchery wash room.

#### S2.4 CART AND PULLET TRUCK

#### S2.4.1 Truck Sanitation Protocol

- 1. Remove trash from tractor cab and sweep out dry soil and debris. Clean the entire interior of the tractor cab using an appropriate detergent.
- 2. Remove all racks from the truck.
- 3. Pre-rinse all areas of the truck and remove visible organic matter. A pressurized water source may work best for this task. (Remove accumulated ice if operating in winter weather conditions.)
- 4. Thoroughly clean all truck surfaces, paying particular attention to the truck bed, undercarriage, and wheels. Application of detergent foam followed by a high-pressure rinse may be most effective.
- 5. Apply an approved disinfectant to all truck surfaces following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.<sup>1</sup>
- 6. Return vehicle to a clean area or site for next use.
- 7. Document all actions taken on the sanitation report.

#### S2.4.2 Cart Sanitation Protocol

- 1. Remove all racks from the truck.
- 2. Pre-rinse all areas of the truck and remove visible organic matter. A pressurized water source may work best for this task.
- 3. Thoroughly clean all cart surfaces, paying particular attention to the cages, cartwheels, and undercarriage of the carts. Application of detergent foam followed by a high-pressure rinse may be most effective.
- 4. Wet down all surfaces of carts with an approved disinfectant following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.<sup>2</sup>
- 5. If possible, allow the interior of the trailer to dry before returning cleaned and disinfected carts.
- 6. Document all actions taken on the sanitation report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian flu products.htm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian flu products.htm.

#### S2.4.3 Sanitation Report and Review

- 1. *Truck driver*: Review the sanitation report for accuracy and completeness and inspect the sanitary conditions of all truck components before returning to pullet farm.
- 2. *Truck driver*: Take a copy of the completed sanitation report with the truck when returning to the pullet farm.
- 3. *Supervisor or designee*: When the truck arrives at the pullet or layer farm, review the sanitation report and inspect the truck, noting any details on form.
- 4. *Supervisor or designee*: If areas are found unacceptable, take corrective actions to make them acceptable. Note any corrective action taken on the form.
- 5. *Supervisor or designee*: Sign the form, verifying that everything was acceptable before the truck is allowed to be used at the farm.
- 6. Supervisor or designee: File completed and signed forms at the pullet farm.

#### S2.5 SPENT HEN TRUCK AND TRAILER

#### S2.5.1 Truck Driver

Any driver involved with the cleaning procedures must wear protective coveralls, boots and head covering which must be removed before entering cab.

#### S2.5.2 Spent Hen Cart Sanitation

- 1. Remove all carts from the trailer.
- 2. Pre-rinse all areas of the carts and remove all visible organic matter. A pressurized water source may work best for this task.
- 3. Thoroughly clean all cart surfaces, paying particular attention to the cages, cart wheels, and undercarriages. Application of detergent foam followed by a high-pressure rinse may be most effective.
- 4. Wet down all surfaces of carts with an approved disinfectant following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.<sup>3</sup>
- 5. Return carts to cleaned trailer.
- 6. Document all actions taken on sanitation report.

#### S2.5.3 Trailer Interior Sanitation Protocol

- 1. After all carts have been removed from the trailer, remove all manure, eggs, feathers, and other debris from the interior of the trailer.
- 2. Wash the entire trailer floor, walls, and decking using a detergent solution or foam according to manufacturer recommendation, followed by a clean water rinse.
- 3. Wet down all surfaces of the trailer interior with an approved disinfectant following the safety precautions of the disinfectant manufacturer.<sup>4</sup>
- 4. Allow the interior of the trailer to dry; place the cleaned, disinfected carts back into it.
- 5. Document all actions taken on the sanitation report.
- 6. Make a copy of the sanitation report (documenting both cart and trailer sanitation) available to the next location that will utilize this equipment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian flu products.htm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian flu products.htm.

#### S2.6 MANURE TRUCK AND DRIVER

#### S2.6.1 Manure Truck Drivers

- 1. Remain in the truck or tractor at the pullet or layer farm. Remain in the truck cab during manure loading, removal, and vehicle C&D when at the farm or site.
- 2. During a site dump, a designated unloading person at the site should allow the driver to remain in the cab.
- 3. Wear dedicated clothing and equipment if involved in the loading, collection, removal, or vehicle cleaning. Record these activities with the date, time, and your name.
- 4. If spreading manure, wear disposable plastic boots (at a minimum) and leave them outside the vehicle.
- 5. Before entering your personal vehicle and leaving the farm, shower (if possible), change clothes and shoes, and clean the interior of your personal vehicle.

### S2.6.2 Manure Vehicle (Truck Driver, Farm Manager, or Designee)

- 1. Adapt the following steps depending on whether the manure is dry, wet, point dumping, or spreading.
- 2. Clean and disinfect the manure hauling vehicle before arriving at the designated location for the first time.
- 3. At the farm or site entrance and exit, clean and disinfect the undercarriage and tires using a portable sprayer or similar suitable equipment.
- 4. Unload the manure at the designated dump point.
- 5. At the end of the work day, if the truck will not be returning to the same farm or site, clean it (steps 6–8).
- 6. Remove all visible organic matter. A pressurized wash may work best.
- 7. Thoroughly clean the inside and outside of the vehicle and spreader or trailer with foam or spray detergent and a designated brush.
- 8. Rinse with water.

## S2.7 SHELL EGG TRUCK EXTERIOR/INTERIOR WASH PROCEDURE

#### S2.7.1 Truck Sanitation Procedure

- 1. Clean the interior of the trailer to remove organic material.
- 2. Apply an appropriate disinfectant selected from EPA-registered materials to the interior of the trailer, being sure to cover all surfaces. A portable mister may work well for this purpose.
- 3. Allow surfaces to air dry for 20 minutes.
- 4. If the driver leaves the cab, disinfect all surfaces in the cab, including the steering wheel, dash, floorboards, and seats. Apply an appropriate disinfectant selected from EPA-registered materials using a clean rag or sponge.<sup>5</sup>
- 5. *Truck driver*: Proceed to the nearest preapproved truck wash to clean the exterior and undercarriage of the truck and trailer.
- 6. Truck driver: Identify the truck wash and sign the cleaning certificate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm.

### S2.8 SHELL EGG WASH PROCEDURE

### S2.8.1 Pre-Operation

- 1. Confirm the equipment is clean and ready for operation.
- 2. Ensure that the water levels are correct, wash water is at the target temperature (above 90 °F), chemical supply lines for detergents and sanitizers are connected, concentrations are at supplier recommendations, and the fresh water supply line is open.
- 3. Sign the operation log, noting the date and time, temperature of wash and rinse, detergent concentration, and chlorine concentration in rinse.

### S2.8.2 Operation

- 1. After completing all pre-operation checks, introduce eggs into the washing system.
- 2. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters; detergent, chlorine, or other disinfectant concentrations; and condition of wash water for excessive foaming and egg buildup. Note: systems where detergent is manually added require more frequent monitoring of detergent or chemical strengths than those featuring online monitoring of concentration. Chlorine in the rinse must be at or above 100 parts per million (ppm) and less than 200 ppm.
- 3. Make corrections as required to operate the system in established ranges for temperature and chemical concentrations. Note corrective actions in the operating log.
- 4. At mid-shift, drain the wash water tank and perform mid-shift cleaning.
- 5. Repeat pre-operational checks before starting operations.
- 6. See also: 7 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 56.77(f) (1–15) or 9 CFR 590.515 and 516.

Additional procedures and documentation may be required when operating or receiving flocks in a Control Area defined by the State Veterinarian's office or APHIS veterinary representative.

#### S2.8.3 Additional Procedures

- 1. Segregate eggs from the Control Area.
- 2. Schedule washing of eggs from the Control Area for the end of the shift or day.
- 3. Dispose of any disposable egg-handling materials used to convey the eggs from the Control Area.
- 4. Wash and disinfect plastic flats, pallets, and reusable egg-handling materials and segregate them for return to the farm of origin.

# S2.9 EGG PACKING MATERIALS: FLATS, PALLETS, DIVIDERS, AND TIC-TACS, CONSTRUCTED OF EITHER PLASTIC OR WOOD

These procedures recommend minimum steps for C&D of plastic, washable, egg-handling materials. Alternative procedures achieving the C&D objectives may be used as required under specific circumstances.

#### S2.9.1 Disinfectants

Follow the manufacturer directions for concentration and contact time of disinfectants. Apply them to clean surfaces. Evaluate drying time after disinfectant application to ensure prescribed contact time is achieved.

# S2.9.2 Mechanical Washing and Sanitation of Plastic (Impervious Surface) Egg-Handling Materials

#### S2.9.2.1 PRE-OPERATION

- 1. Confirm equipment is clean and ready for operation.
- 2. Ensure that water levels are correct, wash water is at target temperature (above 90 °F), chemical supply lines for detergents and sanitizers are connected, concentrations are at (equipment) supplier recommendations, and the fresh water supply line is open.
- 3. Sign the operation log, noting the date and time, temperature of wash and rinse, detergent concentration, and chlorine concentration in rinse.

#### S2.9.2.2 OPERATION

- 1. After completing all pre-operation checks, introduce washable flats, pallets, and dividers (tic-tacs) into the washing system.
- 2. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters, detergent and chlorine concentrations, and condition of wash water for excessive foaming and egg buildup. Note: systems where detergent is manually added require more frequent monitoring of detergent or chemical strengths than those featuring online monitoring of concentration. Chlorine in rinse must be at or above 50 ppm and less than 100 ppm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian flu products.htm.

- 3. Visually inspect the egg-handling materials after C&D to confirm they are free of egg or other organic soiling. If not clean, use a brush on observed areas and repeat cleaning and sanitation cycle to completely remove observed organic matter.
- 4. Make corrections as required to operate the system in established ranges for temperature and chemical concentrations. Note corrective actions in the operating log.
- 5. At mid-shift, drain wash water tank and perform mid-shift cleaning.
- 6. Repeat pre-operational checks before starting operations.

### S2.9.3 Manual C&D of Plastic (Impervious Surface) Egg-Handling Materials

#### S2.9.3.1 Pre-Operation

- 1. Assemble appropriate equipment (PPE, brushes, high-pressure washer, and low-pressure spray or foaming equipment for sanitizer application) and prepare detergent and sanitizer solutions following manufacturer directions.<sup>7</sup>
- 2. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters and detergent and sanitizer concentrations.

#### S2.9.3.2 OPERATION

- 1. Dry clean by brushing or scraping to remove accumulated organic matter and soil.
- 2. Wash with a detergent solution, using brushes or high-pressure washer, and rinse with clean water.
- 3. Inspect for cleanliness and repeat the wash procedure if not clean.
- 4. Apply sanitizing solution and allow sanitized surfaces to dry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm.

### S2.9.4 Manual C&D of Wood-Based (Porous Surface) Egg-Handling Materials

#### S2.9.4.1 PRE-OPERATION

- 1. Assemble appropriate equipment (PPE, brushes, high-pressure washer, and low-pressure spray or foaming equipment for sanitizer application) and prepare detergent and sanitizer solutions following manufacturer directions.<sup>8</sup>
- 2. Maintain operating log, noting the temperature of wash and rinse waters and detergent and sanitizer concentrations

#### S2.9.4.2 OPERATION

- 1. Dry clean by brushing or scraping to remove accumulated organic matter and soil.
- 2. Wash with detergent solution using brushes or high-pressure washer and rinse with clean water.
- 3. Inspect for cleanliness and repeat wash procedure if not clean.
- 4. Apply sanitizing solution and allow sanitized surfaces to dry.

#### S2.9.4.3 Post-Operation Handling of Cleaned and Disinfected Egg-Handling Materials

- 1. Place cleaned and disinfected egg-handling materials on a clean pallet. Clearly label them and as cleaned and disinfected, including the date and time. Additional labeling may be required when the materials are to be returned to the farm of origin.
- 2. Store cleaned and disinfected materials in a dry area, separate from those used for incoming shell eggs and unwashed egg-handling materials.

# S2.9.5 Additional Procedures and Documentation Required when Operating in Control Area or Receiving Eggs from Flocks in a Control Area defined by either State Veterinarian Office and/or APHIS veterinary representative.

- 1. Procedures for maintaining materials by flock of origin.
- 2. Documentation confirming segregation of materials and return to origin if used.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Lombardi and others report that citric acid (1 percent), calcium hypochlorite (750 ppm), acetic acid (5 percent), and iodine/acid-based disinfectants are effective on wood surfaces. See M.E. Lombardi et al., *Inactivation of Avian Influenza Virus Using Common Detergents and Chemicals*, Avian Diseases, No. 52, 2008, pp. 118–123.

- 3. Every location or company will provide C&D procedures for non-washable materials in case of a disease outbreak, such as AI or Newcastle disease virus.
- 4. Each company will develop their own copy-able C&D report form, including a checklist.

### S2.9.6 Paper Flats and Corrugated Cases

At the receiving plant, segregate all paper flats and corrugated egg-handling materials moving from Control Areas under permit, and dispose of them by incineration or other approved methods suitable for local circumstances.

### S2.10 EGGSHELLS

#### S2.10.1 Procedures

- 1. Produce, collect, and handle shells consistent with good manufacturing practices.
- 2. Clean and maintain all transport vehicles following protocols for C&D of exteriors and interiors (and cab interior if drivers are allowed outside of the cab during loading or unloading of the wet shells).
- 3. Remove all debris and organic material through physical cleaning and high-pressure washing.
- 4. Wash with an approved detergent and rinse with potable water.
- 5. Apply an approved disinfectant, following label instructions.<sup>9</sup>
- 6. Clean the cab interior with approved disinfectants.

#### S2.10.2 Documentation

Dryer log and supporting information needed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm.

# S2.11 CIP REQUIREMENTS—TANKERS, LINES AND SILOS

These procedures recommend minimum steps for C&D of plastic, washable, egg-handling materials. Alternative procedures achieving the C&D objectives may be used as required under specific circumstances.

### S2.11.1 Purpose

To establish minimal requirements to clean egg tankers, lines, and silos in relation to time, temperature, concentration, and flow. Procedures require appropriate system design to wet all surfaces and maintain design velocity, temperature, and chemical strengths.

#### S2.11.2 Procedure

- 1. Prepare the clean-in-place (CIP) system as defined for the plant.
- 2. Execute the CIP, meeting the minimal time, temperature, concentration, and flow requirements outlined in the tables below.

Tankers				
Process	Time	Temperature	Concentration	Flow
Pre-rinse	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Caustic wash	7.0 minutes	150° F	1.5–2.5%	70 gal/min
Rinse	3.0 minutes	Ambient		
Sanitizer	2.0 minutes	Ambient	1500–2500 ppm	

Lines				
Process	Time	Temperature	Concentration	Flow
Pre-rinse	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Caustic wash	10.0 minutes	150° F	1.5–2.5%	<u>&gt;</u> 5 ft/sec
Rinse*	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Sanitizer	2.0 minutes	Ambient	1500–2500 ppm	

<sup>\*</sup> Apply an acid rinse as needed to remove mineral buildup (minimum 5,000 ppm).

Silos				
Process	Time	Temperature	Concentration	Flow
Pre-rinse	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Caustic wash	15.0 minutes	150° F	1.5–2.5%	70 gal/min
Rinse*	5.0 minutes	Ambient		
Sanitizer	2.0 minutes	Ambient	1500–2500 ppm	

<sup>\*</sup> Apply an acid rinse as needed to remove mineral build-up (minimum 5,000ppm).

- 3. Visually inspect the vessel at the completion of CIP.
- 4. Document the steps of the CIP on the egg products CIP log (see below).

# S2.11.3 Responsibility

Employee title Responsibility	
Processing Employee	Perform the CIP and complete the documentation as defined.
Processing Supervisor	Review documentation to ensure all parameters are met.

### S2.11.4 Documentation

- 1. Egg products CIP log.
- 2. CIP charts.

# S2.12 Egg Products CIP Log

Plant:	Date:

Vessel ID	Time CIP (start)	Time CIP (end)	Inspection	Initial

Perform a concentration check once per shift on the (1) silo, (2) tanker, and (3) line.

#### Shift 1

Vessel	Caustic concentration	Sanitizer concentration	Initial
Tanker			
Line			
Silo			

#### Shift 2

Vessel	Caustic concentration	Sanitizer concentration	Initial
Tanker			
Line			
Silo			

#### Shift 3

Vessel	Caustic concentration	Sanitizer concentration	Initial
Tanker			
Line			
Silo			

Supervisor Review:	

### S2.13 TANKER EXTERIOR WASH PROCEDURE

These procedures recommend minimum steps for C&D of plastic, washable egg-handling materials. Alternative procedures achieving the C&D objectives may be used as required under specific circumstances.

#### S2.13.1 Tanker Wash Procedure

- 1. Make sure that all openings on the tanker are closed tightly.
- 2. Clean the undercarriage and tires with a high-pressure washer and appropriate detergent to remove dirt or ice.
- 3. Foam the entire exterior of the tanker, undercarriage of the trailer, and tires with a soft, metal-type, general purpose foaming cleaner. Follow the manufacturer recommended procedures for this product.
- 4. Let foam sit on all areas for 5 to 10 minutes.
- 5. Rinse with a quaternary ammonium or chlorine sanitizer after foam. 10
  - a. Minimum sanitizer concentration for quaternary sanitizer is 200 ppm (or per manufacturers recommendation).
  - b. Minimum sanitizer concentration for chlorine 50 ppm.
- 6. Check the concentration of the sanitizer on every tanker and record the results on the exterior wash certificate.
- 7. After all areas are rinsed with sanitizer, complete the exterior wash certificate.
- 8. Give one copy of the exterior wash certificate to the driver and file the other copy with the tanker unloading paperwork.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm.

### S2.13.2 TANKER EXTERIOR CLEANING CERTIFICATE

# TANKER EXTERIOR CLEANING CERTIFICATE Must be used during elevated or highest biosecurity conditions Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Company Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Supplier: \_\_\_\_\_ Truck Line: Trailer number or license plate number of trailer: Exterior and undercarriage foamed using: Exterior and undercarriage sanitized using: \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_ ppm Exterior was foamed and sanitized by:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(signature) One copy to go with the driver—One copy to stay with company paperwork

### S2.14 INEDIBLE EGG

#### S2.14.1 Procedures

- 1. Produce, collect, and handle inedible liquid egg consistent with good manufacturing practices.
- 2. Maintain inedible egg at temperatures less than 45 °F until pasteurized and dried or otherwise heat-treated.
- 3. Clean and maintain all process lines, centrifuges, bins, trucks, and dryers following protocols for CIP of liquid process systems, including the interior and exterior of tankers, hand-cleaning where applicable. Clean and disinfect the interiors of trucks transporting inedible eggs in barrels or similar containers following procedures for cleaning interiors of trucks transporting nest run shell eggs.
- 4. At the drying facility, pasteurize the inedible liquid egg. 11
- 5. For inedible liquid egg with solids less than 25 percent, process with a minimum hold time of 188 seconds at 60 °C (140 °F).  $^{12}$
- 6. Maintain pasteurized inedible egg under refrigeration until dried and packaged.
- 7. Maintain dried, inedible egg following good manufacturing process.
- 8. Applications of inedible egg may include a thermal heating or cooking preparation procedure for feeding to animals. Thermal treatments exceeding 70 °C (158 °F) should be acceptable. <sup>13</sup>

#### S2.14.2 Documentation

Pasteurization log and supporting information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> For additional information, see World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), "Procedures for the inactivation of the AI virus in eggs and egg products" (Article 10.4.25), *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2011, http://www.oie.int/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> OIE standards for inactivation of AI virus in egg products are generally less severe than the minimum pasteurization times at temperature for inactivation of *Salmonella sp*. That relationship suggests that alternative pasteurization processes for inedible egg would be adequate if those processes are documented as rendering the product free of *Salmonella sp*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> For additional information, see OIE, "Procedures for the inactivation of the AI virus in eggs and egg products" (Article 10.4.25), *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2011, http://www.oie.int/.

# S2.15 FOR ALL TRUCK DRIVERS

### S2.15.1 General

- 1. Do not leave the cab, or the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected.
- 2. If leaving the cab, wear protective coveralls, boots, and head cover while outside the cab and remove them immediately before reentering the cab.

# S2.16 LOADING DOCKS RECEIVING SHELL EGGS FROM CONTROL AREAS

These procedures are recommended for managing and C&D of loading docks receiving shell eggs moving under permit from an AI Control Area.

#### S2.16.1 General

This recommendation assumes that the following C&D procedures are incorporated into the loading dock management and C&D procedure:

- 1. Egg Packing Materials: Plastic Flats, Pallets, Dividers, and Materials Constructed of Wood (Pallets, Divider Board, Tic-Tacs).
- 2. Shell Egg Truck Exterior/Interior Wash Procedure.
- 3. Moving Hatching Eggs Out of an AI Control Area.

This recommended procedure may be used for loading docks that may have dual use for receiving eggs for processing or hatching and shipping processed product from the premises. The procedure is also recommended for loading docks dedicated to raw materials (shell eggs for processing or eggs for hatching).

#### S2.16.2 Procedure

- 1. During an emergency where an AI Control Area has been established, do not accept deliveries of eggs from a Control Area unless the shipment is conducted as allowed by permit by relevant veterinary authorities.
- 2. *Originating farm or facility*: do not load the eggs for shipment until a permit to move is obtained and a scheduled receiving time is provided by the receiving premises.
- 3. *Receiving premises*: schedule arrival of eggs under permit for the end of a processing day so that they may be processed as the "last eggs" handled that day before full C&D of the processing premises and equipment.
- 4. *Receiving premises*: receive the eggs at the scheduled delivery time:
  - a. Leave the eggs arriving at the premises on the unopened truck until authorized by the receiving premises to approach the loading dock.
  - b. Before unloading, review and verify the documentation of the origin and quantity of eggs contained in the permit for movement.
  - c. Off load the eggs and move them to segregated storage or, preferably, immediately process them (convert to liquid egg for pasteurization, wash, and sanitize or cook).

- 5. Clean and disinfect the shell egg truck following the procedure cited above before leaving the premises.
- 6. Clean and disinfect the egg-handling materials following the procedure cited above.
- 7. Clean the loading dock area, receiving storage areas, and connecting passages.
  - a. Assemble appropriate equipment (PPE, brushes, high-pressure washer, and low-pressure spray or foaming equipment for sanitizer application) and prepare detergent and sanitizer solutions following manufacturer directions.<sup>14</sup>
  - b. Maintain the operating log, noting the temperature of the wash and rinse waters and detergent and sanitizer concentrations.
  - c. Dry clean by brushing or scraping to remove accumulated organic matter and soil.
  - d. Wash with detergent solution using brushes or high-pressure washer and rinse with clean water.
  - e. Inspect for cleanliness and repeat wash procedure if not clean.
  - f. Apply sanitizing solution and allow sanitized surfaces to dry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> EPA, Registered Antimicrobial Products with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants, March 13, 2008, www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian\_flu\_products.htm.

# Supplement 3 Permitted Movement Checklists

Supplement 3 of the Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan provides permitted movement checklists for all of the products covered by the SES Plan. These checklists provided detailed steps that need to be completed to obtain a permit.

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# S3.1 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG

	Pasteurized Liquid Egg					
	Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:					
Farn	n Identification:					
Truc	k Identification:					
	General Permit Requirements					
		Signat	ure/Initial			
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel			
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, global position system [GPS] coordinates, or other).	N/A				
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A				
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A				
Truc	k and Driver Biosecurity Requirements					
4.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected .		N/A			
5.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A			
6.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A			

# S3.2 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG

Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg							
	Checklist for Permitted Movement						
Date		Date Form Revi	ised:				
Farm	Farm Identification:						
Truc	k Identification:						
	General Permit Requiremen	ts					
		Signatu	e/Initial				
<b>#</b>	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel				
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A					
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A					
3.	Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) results for Permitted Movement Checklists (HPAI) on day of movement (one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises).	N/A					
Trucl	and Driver Biosecurity Requirements						
5.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A				
6.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A				
7.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A				

# S3.3 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY)

Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises without Poultry)							
	Checklist for Permitted Movement						
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:						
Farr	Farm Identification:						
Truc	k Identification	:					
		General Permit Requiren	nents				
				Signat	ure/Initial		
#		Step Completed		Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel		
1.	Traceability informa	ation (premises ID, GPS coordinates, o	r other).	N/A			
2.	If there are poultry normal.	on the premises, flock production parar	meters are	N/A			
3.	Premises' (farm of and/or Federal office	origin) biosecurity measures are accepials.	table to State	N/A			
4.		demiological assessment (for premises agerous contacts with Infected Premise:		N/A			
5.		R results for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or or did birds from each house on the premise permit.		N/A			
6.	bird pool sample pe	RT-PCR results for HPAI (one 5-bird poer 50 dead birds from each house on the orts are attached to the permit.					
Truc	k and Driver Bios	ecurity Requirements					
7.	The cargo interior a and disinfected.	and exterior of the transport vehicle mus	st be cleaned		N/A		
8.	out of the vehicle, t the driver must wea	emain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the cab interior must be cleaned and dis ar protective clothing, such as disposabe them before getting back in the cab.	sinfected, and		N/A		
9.	The tires and whee	I wells must be cleaned and disinfected the Control Area.	d before leaving		N/A		

			Signature/Initial	
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel	
Product-Specific Biosecurity				
10.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A		
11.	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A		

# S3.4 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY)

Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises with Poultry)							
	Checklist for Permitted Movement						
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:						
Farn	n Identification:						
Truc	k Identification:						
	General Permit Requirements						
		Signa	ture/Initia	ı			
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm of Process Plant Person	ing t			
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, global position system [GPS] coordinates, or other).	N/A					
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A					
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A					
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A					
5.	Negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). Lab reports are attached to the permit.	N/A					
6.	Second negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). Lab reports are attached to the permit.						
Truc	k and Driver Biosecurity Requirements						
7.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A				
8.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A				
9.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area		N/A				

	Step Completed		Signature/Initial	
#			Farm or Processing Plant Personnel	
Prod	luct Specific Biosecurity			
10.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A	N/A	
11.	Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing must be  1. destroyed at the final destination plant, or 2. cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A		

# S3.5 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN SHELL EGGS

Nest Run Shell Eggs					
	Checklist for Permitted Movement				
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:				
Farm	n Identification:				
Truc	k Identification:				
	General Permit Requirements				
			Signa	ture/Initial	
#	Step Completed		Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel	
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).		N/A		
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.		N/A		
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to Stat and/or Federal officials.	e	N/A		
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), w no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	ith	N/A		
5.	Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird por 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds on each house on the premises) and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is fror pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later. Lab report are attached to the permit.	m a	N/A		
Trucl	k and Driver Biosecurity Requirements				
6.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleane and disinfected.	d		N/A	
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver get out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.	nd		N/A	
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leave the premises within the Control Area.	/ing		N/A	
Prod	uct Specific Biosecurity				
9.	Nest run shell eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or further process	sing.		N/A	
10.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.		N/A		
11.	Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).		N/A		
12.	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.		N/A		

# S3.6 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF LAYER HATCHING EGGS

Layer Hatching Eggs					
Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:				
Farn	n Identification:				
Truc	k Identification:				
	General Permit Requirements				
		Signa	ture/Initial		
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel		
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A			
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A			
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A			
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A			
5.	Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises) and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later. Lab reports are attached to the permit.	N/A			
Truc	k and Driver Biosecurity Requirements				
6.	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.		N/A		
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A		
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A		
Prod	uct Specific Biosecurity				
9.	Layer hatching eggs from source flocks where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI represent a low risk and may move to hatcheries within or out of the Control Area by permit, provided that permit requirements below have been met.		N/A		
10.	Layer hatching eggs must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.		N/A		
11.	The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.	N/A			

			ture/Initial
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Processing Plant Personnel
12.	Layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.	N/A	
13.	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.		N/A
14.	New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.	N/A	
15.	The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.	N/A	
16.	Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.	N/A	
17.	The transfer of layer hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.	N/A	
18.	Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.	N/A	
19.	Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing rooms.	N/A	
20.	Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.	N/A	
21.	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	N/A	

## S3.7 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Layer Day-Old Chicks						
	Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	: -	Date Form Created:	Date Form	Revised:		
Farm	n Identification:		1			
Truc	k Identification:					
		General Permit Require	ements			
				Signat	ure/Initial	
#		Step Completed		Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel	
1.		rea is established, eggs to be hatche rea must come from flocks with neg		N/A		
2.	Traceability informa	tion (premises ID, GPS coordinates,	, or other).	N/A		
3.	Flock production pa	rameters are normal.		N/A		
4.	Hatchery biosecurity officials.	y measures are acceptable to State	and/or Federal	N/A		
5.		have other poultry on premises exce te and held for one or two days befo		N/A		
6.		emiological assessment (for premise gerous contacts with Infected Premi		N/A		
7.	The destination site placed in a 21 day of	has been informed that day-old chicquarantine.	cks need to be	N/A		
8.	hatchery egg room to pools or 11-bird pool RRT-PCR and foun	rea is initially established there may from flocks in the Control Area. Per pols from those flocks should be immed negative before permits are issued fected via cross contamination from a premises.	the ICP, two 5-bird ediately tested by d to reduce the risk	N/A		
Truc	k and Driver Biose	ecurity Requirements				
9.	The cargo interior a and disinfected.	nd exterior of the transport vehicle n	nust be cleaned		N/A	
10.	out of the vehicle, the driver must wea	emain inside the cab of the vehicle. In the cab interior must be cleaned and reprotective clothing, such as dispose them before getting back in the cab	disinfected, and able boots and		N/A	
11.	The tires and wheel the premises within	wells must be cleaned and disinfect the Control Area.	ted before leaving		N/A	

		Signat	ure/Initial
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel
Prod	luct Specific Biosecurity		
12.	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.	N/A	
13.	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.	N/A	
14.	The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	N/A	
15.	Place chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.	N/A	
16.	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command requirements.		N/A
17.	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.		N/A
18.	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.		N/A
19.	A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.		N/A
20.	Reusable chick handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.	N/A	
21.	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.		N/A
22.	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg handling materials.	N/A	
23.	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	N/A	

# S3.8 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS

Dry Eggshells						
	Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:					
Farm	Identification:					
Truc	k Identification:					
	General Permit Requirements					
		Signat	ure/Initial			
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel			
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A				
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A				
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A				
3.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A				
4.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, one negative RRT-PCR result is required.	N/A				
Truc	and Driver Biosecurity Requirements					
6.	If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Commander may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.		N/A			
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A			
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A			
Prod	uct-Specific Biosecurity					
9.	Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.	N/A				

# S3.9 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT FROM PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY

	Inedible Egg Product (INEP) from Premises without Poultry						
	Checklist for Permitted Movement						
Date	Date Form Created: Date Form Revised:						
Farn	n Identification:						
Truc	k Identification:						
	General Permit Requirements						
		Signature/Initial					
#	# Step Completed		Farm or Hatchery Personnel				
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A					
2.	If there are poultry on the premises, flock production parameters are normal.	N/A					
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.						
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A					
Truc	k and Driver Biosecurity Requirements						
5.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A				
6.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A				

# S3.10 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT FROM PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO PASTEURIZATION

Inedible Egg Product from Premises with Poultry					
Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	te: Date Form Created: Date Form Revised:				
Farr	m Identification:				
Truc	ck Identification:				
	General Permit Requirements				
		Signature/Initial			
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel		
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A			
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A			
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A			
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.				
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement.	N/A			
6.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, after the first movement, one negative RRT-PCR result is required.	N/A			
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements					
7.	The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before entering the destination premises.		N/A		
8.	If the tanker is destined to a premises with poultry after delivering INEP then the interior and exterior of the vehicle is cleaned and disinfected.		N/A		
9.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A		
10.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.		N/A		

		Signature/Initial	
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel
Prod	uct-Specific Biosecurity		
11.	INEP can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA FSIS standards for inactivating <i>Salmonella</i> in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients.	N/A	
12.	If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be 1) destroyed at the final destination or 2) cleaned and sanitized and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.	N/A	
13.	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.	N/A	
14.	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.	N/A	
15.	The hatchery product-specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	N/A	
16.	Place chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.	N/A	
17.	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command requirements.		N/A
18.	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.		N/A
19.	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.		N/A
20.	A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.		N/A
21.	Reusable chick handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.	N/A	
22.	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.		N/A
23.	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg handling materials.	N/A	
24.	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.	N/A	

# S3.11 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT FROM PREMISES WITH POULTRY TO LANDFILL

	Inedibl	e Egg Product from Pre	emises with Po	oultry	
Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	:	Date Form Created:	Date Form	Revised	:
Farn	n Identification:				
Truc	k Identification:				
		General Permit Requi	rements		
				Signature/Initial	
#		Step Completed		Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).				
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.			N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.			N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.			N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, after the first movement, one negative RRT-PCR result is required.			N/A	
Truc	k and Driver Biose	ecurity Requirements			
6.	The exterior of the verturning to a poultr	vehicle moving INEP is cleaned an ry premises.	d disinfected before		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.				N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.				N/A
Prod	uct-Specific Biose	ecurity			
9.		landfill should be covered by 6 incent) immediately after disposal to rether vermin.		N/A	

# S3.12 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

Wet Eggshells					
Checklist for Permitted Movement					
D-1-		Date Form Created:	Date Form	Revised:	
Date	: L				
Farn	n Identification:				
Truc	k Identification:				
		General Permit Require	ements		
				Signat	ure/Initial
#		Step Completed		Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).				
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.				
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.			N/A	
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.			N/A	
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required.  If this and all other requirements are met, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.			N/A	
Truc	k and Driver Biose	ecurity Requirements			
6.		terior of the vehicle (including the op aveling to a different poultry premise			N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.				N/A
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.				N/A
Prod	uct-Specific Biose	ecurity Requirements			
9.		ald be covered by 6 inches of earther ately after disposal to restrict access		N/A	

# S3.13 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

Wet Eggshells						
Checklist for Permitted Movement						
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:					
Farm	ldentification:					
Truc	k Identification:					
		General I	Permit Requireme	nts		
				Signature/Initial		
#	Step Completed				Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel
1.	Traceability informa	ation (premises ID, C	GPS coordinates, or c	other).	N/A	
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.				N/A	
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.			N/A		
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.			N/A		
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement to land application in an outbreak; on an ongoing basis, one test per day is sufficient and there is not hold time requirement.  If this and all other requirements are met, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to land application site.					
Truck and Driver Biosecurity Requirements						
6.	The interior and ext		(including the open be toollary premises.	ed) is cleaned		N/A
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.				N/A	
8.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.					N/A
Prod	uct-Specific Biose	ecurity				
9.	The land application away from premises		ells is at least a distar	nce of 3 km	N/A	
10.			ring facility are requirents in the control of the		N/A	

# S3.14 PERMITTED MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

Wet Eggshells					
Checklist for Permitted Movement					
Date	Date Form Created:  Date Form Revised:				
Farm	n Identification:				
Truc	k Identification:				
	General Permit Requirements				
		Signature/Initial			
#	Step Completed	Truck Driver	Farm or Hatchery Personnel		
1.	Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other).	N/A			
2.	Flock production parameters are normal.	N/A			
3.	Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.	N/A			
4.	ICP completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises.	N/A			
5.	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement to land application in an outbreak; on an ongoing basis, one test per day is sufficient and there is not hold time requirement.  If this and all other requirements are met, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying at a standalone facility.	N/A			
Truc	k and Driver Biosecurity Requirements				
6.	The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected if traveling to a different poultry premises.		N/A		
7.	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.		N/A		
9.	The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.				
Prod	uct Specific Biosecurity				
9.	Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.	N/A			

# Supplement 4 Proactive Risk Assessments

The University of Minnesota and Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health in collaboration with representatives from the U.S. egg industry completed a series of proactive risk assessments (RAs) to estimate the risk of HPAI transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of various egg industry products and associated handling materials. RAs have been developed for the following products:

- Pasteurized Liquid Eggs
- Non-Pasteurized Liquid Eggs
- Washed & Sanitized Shell Eggs
- Nest Run Shell Eggs
- Hatching Eggs
- Day-Old Chicks
- Egg Shells
- Inedible Eggs

Copies of the RAs can be found on the Secure Egg Supply website at http://secureeggsupply.com/proactive-risk-assessments/

# Supplement 5 Permit Examples

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### INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

۲Ŀ	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.U DATE OF PERMIT:				
*XX	*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.				
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)				
to		(	(market).		
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	icle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the detective clothing, such as disposable boots ar	ned and disinfected. The driver should remain cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and nd gloves, and remove them before getting back d when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
l co Pla	•	n of the pasteurized liquid egg has met the p	permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply		
		/			
lr	ncident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
	ertify that the production p te of shipment.	arameters for the flock of origin of the paster	urized liquid egg are within normal range on the		
		/			
Р	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY

	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.			
*XX				
Sh	ipment is permitted fr	om	(premises name and 911 address)	
to			(market).	
<b>⊹</b>	inside the cab of the v the driver must wear p in the cab. The tires ar	rotective clothing, such as disposable boots and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfecte	ned and disinfected. The driver should remain cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and nd gloves, and remove them before getting back d when leaving premises within the Control Area. urized liquid egg are within normal range today.	
		/		
Р	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Е	mergency Contact	Information		
С	Cell phone	Land line	E-mail	

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-5 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.U DATE OF PERMIT:			
*xx	*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.			
Sh	Shipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)			
to			_(market).	
*	inside the cab of the ver and the driver must wea	nicle If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the protective clothing, such as disposable bo	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain ne cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, bots and gloves, and remove them before getting sinfected when leaving premises within the Control	
l ce	ertify that this pasteurized	liquid egg facility has met the permit criteri	a as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.	
		1		
Inc	cident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit.				
		/		
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM A PASTEURIZATION FACILITY WITHIN THE CONTROL AREA

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.				
Shipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)				
to	(mar	ket).		
inside the cab of the vehicle. If the the driver must wear protective clot	driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab thing, such as disposable boots and g Is must be cleaned and disinfected wh	and disinfected. The driver should remain interior must be cleaned and disinfected and loves, and remove them before getting back nen leaving premises within the Control Area. d egg arrived under permit.		
Premises Manager Printed	Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
Emergency Contact Information				
Cell phone	Land line	E-mail		

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless notified by IC to stop movement of product from this facility.

Draft August 2013 S5-7 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PE	ERMIT NUMBER: XX	.0 DAT	E OF PER	MIT:
PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.				
Sh	ipment is permitted fror	n		(premises name & 911 address)
to				_ (pasteurization plant).
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	icle. If the driver gets out of the tective clothing, such as disp	he vehicle, thosable boots	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back disinfected when leaving premises within the
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	ly pathogenic avian influenza	(HPAI) cond ad birds from	verse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ucted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs a each house on the premises. (The test must be tory.)
				(This permit allows movement of results are available.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	f a copy of the current neg	ative RRT-PO	CR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origi pply Plan.	n of the non-pasteurized liqui	d egg has me	et the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg
		/		
lr	ncident Commander	Printed Name and Sig	nature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production pedate of shipment.	arameters for the flock of orio	gin of the non	-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on
		1		
Pr	remises Manager	/ Printed Name and Sig	nature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
Th	e Incident Command (IC)	may issue the initial permit a	s soon as ne	gative RRT-PCR test results have been received if

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be numbered 2, 3, 4, and so on.					
	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)				
to			(pasteurization plant).		
*	inside the cab of the ve the driver must wear pr	hicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, to otective clothing, such as disposable boot	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and s and gloves, and remove them before getting back I disinfected when leaving premises within the		
*	This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)				
<b>Da</b>	te of current negative I	RRT-PCR test for HPAI: of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR tes	(This permit allows movement of tresults are available.)		
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative RRT-F	PCR test results for this flock is attached.		
	ertify that the production lay.	parameters for the flock of origin of the no	n-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range		
		/			
Р	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
Ε	mergency Contact I	nformation			
С	ell phone	Land line	E-mail		
Th	e Incident Command (IC	r) may issue the initial permit as soon as n	egative RRT-PCR test results have been received if		

The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

# INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1	DATE OF PERMIT:		
*хх	*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numb	pered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.		
Sh	Shipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)		
to	to	(premises without poultry).		
*	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets the driver must wear protective clothing, such	t vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises SEAL #:	s or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).		
*	(RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian in from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of ever	This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)		
<b>Da</b> the	Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPA the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PC	Al: (This permit allows movement of eggs from CR test results are available.)		
<u>Th</u>	This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the curre	ent negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.		
Eg	Egg Supply Plan.	sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure		
_	/	d Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
Ir	Incident Commander Printed Name an	d Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
	I certify that the production parameters for the floorange today.	k of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal		
	/			
Pr	Premises Manager Printed Name an	d Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-10 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

Sh	ipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)	
to		(premises without poultry).	
*	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver get the driver must wear protective clothing, suc	ort vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain its out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and has disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back e cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.	
*	Transport vehicle must be sealed by premis <b>SEAL #:</b>	es or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).	
*	This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)		
	must be conducted by a National Animal He	alth Laboratory Network laboratory.)  PAI: (This permit allows movement of eggs from	
the	must be conducted by a National Animal He  te of current negative RRT-PCR test for HI  premises of origin until the next day's RRT-F	alth Laboratory Network laboratory.)  PAI: (This permit allows movement of eggs from	
the <b>Th</b> i	must be conducted by a National Animal He  te of current negative RRT-PCR test for HI  premises of origin until the next day's RRT-F  is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the cur	PAI: (This permit allows movement of eggs from PCR test results are available.)	
the Thi	must be conducted by a National Animal He  te of current negative RRT-PCR test for HI premises of origin until the next day's RRT-F  is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the cur  ertify that the production parameters for the floge today.	PAI: (This permit allows movement of eggs from PCR test results are available.)  rent negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.  ock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal	
the Thi	must be conducted by a National Animal He  te of current negative RRT-PCR test for Hi premises of origin until the next day's RRT-F  is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the cur ertify that the production parameters for the flo	PAI: (This permit allows movement of eggs from PCR test results are available.)  rent negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.  ock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal	
Thi	must be conducted by a National Animal He  te of current negative RRT-PCR test for HI premises of origin until the next day's RRT-F  is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the cur  ertify that the production parameters for the floge today.	PAI: (This permit allows movement of eggs from PCR test results are available.)  rent negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.  ock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal	

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-11 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	RMIT NUMBER: XX	<u>.0                                    </u>	PERMIT: subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
*XX	is premises number, initia	Il permits will be numbered zero and	subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted fror	n	(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises without poultry).
<b>*</b>	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	icle. If the driver gets out of the veh tective clothing, such as disposable	be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain icle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must b		personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	ly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI	me reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs ds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test Network laboratory.)
<b>*</b>	Only eggs stored for 2 d	ays from the date of production are	eligible to move to market.
		RT-PCR test for HPAI:ne next day's RRT-PCR test results	(This permit allows movement of eggs from are available.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative F	RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origi g Supply Plan.	n of the washed and sanitized shell	eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure
		/	
lr	ncident Commander	/ Printed Name and Signatu	re Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production page today.	varameters for the flock of origin of t	he washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		/	
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Signatu	re Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-12 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE *vv	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, subsequent permits should be renumbered, 2, 3, 4, and so on.		
		e & 911 address)	
to	to (premises without poultry).	,	
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned at the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them be in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises with	nd disinfected, and efore getting back	
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incides SEAL #:	nt Command (IC).	
*	This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase of (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oro from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)	pharyngeal swabs	
<b>*</b>	Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move.		
<b>Da</b> the	Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: (This permit allows movement the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)	ent of eggs from	
<u>Th</u>	This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is	attached.	
	I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are range today.	within normal	
Р	Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (	mm/dd/yyyy)	
Е	Emergency Contact Information		
С	Cell phone Land line E-mail		

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-13 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:		
*xx	is premises number, initia	permits will be numbered zero and	subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted fror	n	(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises with poultry).
*	inside the cab of the veh the driver must wear pro	icle. If the driver gets out of the veh tective clothing, such as disposable	be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain nicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Transport vehicle must b		personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*		sanitized (following accepted proced	further processing plants must be destroyed at the final dures), and returned to the premises of origin without
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	ly pathogenic avian influenza (HPA	ime reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  I) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs  ds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test  Network laboratory.)
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative R premises of origin until the	RT-PCR test for HPAI:ne next day's RRT-PCR test results	(This permit allows movement of eggs from are available.)
Th	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative I	RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origi g Supply Plan.	n of the washed and sanitized shell	eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure
		/	
lr	ncident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	e Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production page today.	arameters for the flock of origin of t	he washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		/	
Pr	emises Manager	Printed Name and Signatur	e Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-14 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:		
*XX	is premises number, sul	osequent permits should be renumbered, 2	3, 4, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted fro	om	(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises with poultry).
*	inside the cab of the ve the driver must wear pr	chicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, otective clothing, such as disposable boo	leaned and disinfected. The driver should remain the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and its and gloves, and remove them before getting back ected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	: -	be sealed by farm or company personnel	under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*		sanitized (following accepted procedures	ner processing plants must be destroyed at the final and returned to the premises of origin without
*	(RRT-PCR) test for hig from 5 dead birds or 17	hly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) cor	everse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction aducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs meach house on the premises of origin. (The test vork laboratory.)
<b>Da</b> the	te of current negative premises of origin until	RRT-PCR test for HPAI:the next day's RRT-PCR test results are a	(This permit allows movement of eggs from available.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONL)	' if a copy of the current negative RRT-	PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the production ge today.	parameters for the flock of origin of the wa	ashed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		/	
Р	remises Manager	/ Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
Ε	mergency Contact I	nformation	
	ell phone	Land line	E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-15 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:		
*хх	is premises number, initial permits w	vill be numbered zero and subseq	uent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted from		(premises name & 911 address)
to			_ (premises with poultry).
*	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the the driver must wear protective clot	driver gets out of the vehicle, the thing, such as disposable boots	aned and disinfected. The driver should remain e cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and and gloves, and remove them before getting back ed when leaving premises within the Control Area.
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed b		nel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*		ollowing accepted procedures) a	processing plants must be destroyed at the final nd returned to the premises of origin without
*	(RRT-PCR) test for highly pathoger	nic avian influenza (HPAI) condu out of every 50 dead birds from	erse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction acted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs each house on the premises of origin. (The test k laboratory.)
*	Only eggs stored for 2 days from the	ne date of production are eligible	e to move to market.
	te of current negative RRT-PCR te		(This permit allows movement of eggs from ailable.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY if a copy o	of the current negative RRT-PC	R test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the flock of origin of the wa g Supply Plan.	shed and sanitized shell eggs h	as met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure
	1		
lr	/ ncident Commander Printed	Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the production parameters nge today.	for the flock of origin of the wasl	ned and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
	/		
Pr	remises Manager Printed	Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-16 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)

	ERMIT NUMBER: XX		
*XX	is premises number, sub	sequent permits should be renumbered, 2,	3, 4, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted fro	m	(premises name & 911 address)
to			(premises with poultry).
*	inside the cab of the ve the driver must wear pro	hicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, to tective clothing, such as disposable boot	eaned and disinfected. The driver should remain he cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and s and gloves, and remove them before getting back cted when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*		be sealed by farm or company personnel	under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*		sanitized (following accepted procedures)	er processing plants must be destroyed at the final and returned to the premises of origin without
*	(RRT-PCR) test for high from 5 dead birds or 11	nly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) con	everse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction ducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs m each house on the premises of origin. (The test ork laboratory.)
*	Only eggs stored for 2	days from the date of production are eligil	ole to move to market.
		RRT-PCR test for HPAI:	(This permit allows movement of eggs from vailable.)
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY	if a copy of the current negative RRT-F	PCR test results for this flock is attached.
	ertify that the production nge today.	parameters for the flock of origin of the wa	shed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal
		/	
P	remises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
E	mergency Contact Ir	formation	
C	Cell phone	Land line	E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-17 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING, OR PROCESSING

	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PE	RMIT:
*X)	x is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and sub	sequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	nipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
		(off-site location for washing and sanitizing,
bre	eaking, or processing).	
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable bot in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disin	the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and ots and gloves, and remove them before getting back
*	The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without processing.	t poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for
*	Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company pers	onnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination pla procedures).	ant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted
*	Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origi materials were moved from the farm and without contacting ma	
*	New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.	
This permit is only valid if accompanied by two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)		onducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs om each house on the premises. (The test must be
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest ru and a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a or later.	n eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs pooled sample taken on the second day of holding
<b>D</b> a	ate of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: om the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test result	(This permit allows movement of eggs s are available).
<u>Th</u>	nis permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative	RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.
Ιc	certify that the flock of origin of the nest run eggs has met the pern /	nit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Ir	ncident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the ripment. /	est run eggs are within normal range on the date of
Pr	remises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
co ma res de	the IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR to compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement anager unless a significant change in production parameters occursult for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the eletermination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an commeter flock and will review flock production parameters to confi	ent of this product may be issued by the premises urs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR conset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a ungoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results

Draft August 2013 S5-18 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF NEST RUN EGGS TO MOVE TO OFF-FARM LOCATION (WITHOUT POULTRY) FOR WASHING AND SANITIZING, BREAKING, OR PROCESSING

PE	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.1	DATE OF PERMIT:
*XX	t is premises number, initial permits will be num	pered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)
to		(off-site location for washing and sanitizing,
bre	eaking, or processing).	
*	inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets the driver must wear protective clothing, such	t vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	The eggs must be moved directly and only to processing.	a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for
<b>*</b>	Transport vehicle must be sealed by premise <b>SEAL #:</b>	s or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at procedures).	the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted
<b>*</b>		premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these out contacting materials going to other premises.
<b>*</b>	New paper or fiber flats must be used for han	d gathered eggs.
*	(RRT-PCR) tests for highly pathogenic avian	o negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction nfluenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs by 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. (The test must be atory Network laboratory.)
*		d to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding
Da	te of current negative RRT-PCR test for HP	AI:
(Tł	nis permit allows movement of eggs from the p	emises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.
Th	is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two	current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.
	ertify that the production parameters for the floo pment.	k of origin of the nest run eggs are within normal range on the date of
	1	
Pr	emises Manager Printed Name and	Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
E	mergency Contact Information	
С	Cell phone Land lin	e E-mail
		gative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-19 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

Layer Hatching Eggs

#### PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT: \*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on. Shipment is permitted from (premises name & 911 address) (hatchery or processing). The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area. Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing. Transport vehicle shall be sealed by premises or company personnel under the authorization of Incident Command (IC). The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery. Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises. New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs. The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection. Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs. The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day. Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure. Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes. The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance. If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCRs) and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample (5-bird pool or 11-bird pool per 50 dead birds) taken on the second day of holding or later. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.) Date of current negative RRT-PCR tests for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI): (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available). This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached. I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Printed Name and Signature Incident Commander I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the

date of shipment. Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy) Premises Manager

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-20 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

## SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS TO MOVE TO HATCHERY OR PROCESSING PLANT

PE	RMIT NUMBER: XX.1	DATE OF PE	RMIT:
	is premises number, initial permits will	be numbered zero and subs	
	ipment is permitted from		
to			(hatchery or processing).
*	interior must be cleaned and disinfected,	and the driver must wear prote	and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab ective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises
*			ithout poultry for breaking and further processing.
*	Transport vehicle shall be sealed by prem <b>SEAL #:</b>	nises or company personnel u	nder the authorization of Incident Command (IC).
*	The layer hatching eggs must be packed disinfected at the hatchery.	in either new disposable mate	rials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and
*	moved from the farm and without contacti	ing materials going to other pr	t least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were emises.
*	New paper or fiber flats must be used for	0	
*			ction Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian ation on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation
*	•		reas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered
*	conducted after the hatching or chick producted	cessing operations on the sam	
*			ted according to hatchery standard operating procedure.
<ul><li>*</li><li>*</li></ul>	Employees must take precautions to prev	ent the transfer of microbial co	pefore entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. ontamination into the chick processing room via shoes. e a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours
	of issuance.		
*	real-time reverse transcriptase polymeras	se chain reaction (RRT-PCRs)  1-bird pool per 50 dead bird	eggs to the hatchery or processing plant after two negative and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is s) taken on the second day of holding or later. (The test poratory.)
	te of current negative RRT-PCR test		
(Th	nis permit allows movement of eggs fro	m the premises of origin ur	itil the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).
<u>Th</u>	is permit is valid ONLY if a copy of t	the two current negative F	RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.
l ce Pla		hatching eggs has met the	e permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply
	ncident Commander Printed N	lame and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
l ce		J	yer hatching eggs are within normal range on the
Pr	emises Manager Printed Nam	ne and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

*XX	is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.
Sh	ipment is permitted from(premises name and 911 address)
to	(premises name).
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
*	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
*	The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.
*	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
*	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
*	Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
*	Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
*	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
*	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
*	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
*	Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
*	Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
*	When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
<b>*</b>	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.
l ce	ertify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Inc	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
	ertify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established me from monitored breeder flocks.
Ha	tchery Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
	e IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the

permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO MOVE TO PULLET FARM

PE	PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:		
*хх	is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.		
Sh	ipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)		
to	(premises name).		
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
*	When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room, with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.		
	When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.		
*	The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.		
*	Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.		
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements.		
*	The truck driver wears protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.		
*	Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.		
**	Driver required to shower and change clothes before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.		
*	Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.		
*	The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.		
*	Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.		
*	The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.		
*	Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.		
*	Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21 day quarantine at destination pullet premises.		
*	When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird pools or 11-bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.		
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.		
I ce	ertify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.		

Hatchery Manager Printed Name and Signature

come from monitored breeder flocks.

Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature

Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the hatchery manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

I certify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established

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#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:		
*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subseq	uent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.	
Shipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)	
to	_ (premises name).	
If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require disinfected depending on onsite factors.	·	
The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposab back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected	le boots and gloves, and remove them before getting	
<ul> <li>Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying proceed eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater the</li> </ul>	ess that reduces moisture content of incoming wet	
The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inecoperations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	dible egg product risk assessment should be followed for	
The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exi- returning to a poultry premises.	ting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to	
Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.		
For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Negative real-time reverse to result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshel	movement. Subsequent movements of dry eggshells	
If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells	to a poultry feed mill.	
I certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secu	re Egg Supply Plan.	
/ Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature		
I certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control ART-PCR.	Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by	
/ Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results he permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issuit change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive Resocurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will revocontinues to be eligible for this permit.	nave been received if the premises is compliant with the used by the premises manager unless a significant PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an	

Draft August 2013 S5-24 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF DRY EGGSHELLS TO POULTRY FEED MILL

PE *xx	RMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT: s premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3,4, and so on.
Shi	oment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)
to	(premises name).
*	If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
*	The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
*	Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
*	The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
**	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.
I ce	tify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.
Inci	/ dent Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I ce	tify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by '-PCR.
Pre	/ mises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
peri cha occ ong	IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the nit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant nige in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event urs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an only basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock inues to be eligible for this permit.

Draft August 2013 S5-25 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:				
*XX	s is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequ	uent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.		
Sh	ipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)		
to		(premises name).		
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be clear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Co	aned and disinfected, and the driver must wear before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel ontrol Area.		
*	Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized accor standards for inactivating <i>Salmonella</i> in whole egg, or whole egg blends, dedescribed in 9 CFR 90.570.			
*	If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the f accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contact the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cl transported in them.	cting materials going to other premises. Personnel at		
<b>.</b>	The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inec operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	lible egg product risk assessment should be followed for		
<b>*</b>	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exit requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.	ting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC)		
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.  For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time revetests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurize for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movem pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the	zing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result nent. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to be Inedible Egg Product summary.		
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg p	product to pasteurization.		
l ce	ertify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the	Secure Egg Supply Plan.		
Inc	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
	ertify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg products originating from the 0 gative by RRT-PCR.	Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test		
	/			
Pre	/ emises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
pei cha oca ong	e IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have mit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issuange in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive Ricurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is going basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will reventiones to be eligible for this permit.	led by the premises manager unless a significant RT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an		

Draft August 2013 S5-26 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

# SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO PASTEURIZATION

PE	ERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:		
*X)	c is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.		
Sh	ipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)		
to	(premises name).		
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
*	Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating <i>Salmonella</i> in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.		
*	If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.		
*	The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.		
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.		
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.		
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.		
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.		
l ce	ertify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.		
Inc	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
I certify that the flocks of origin all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.			
Pr	/ emises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
pe cha oca on	The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.		

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

DEDMIT NUMBER, VV 0				
PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.				
Shi	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)			
to		(premises name).		
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned at the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be contective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove the wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the	leaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear em before getting back in the cab The tires and wheel		
*	INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen maraccess to flies, insects, and other vermin.	erial (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict		
*	The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and ir operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.	edible egg product risk assessment should be followed for		
*				
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.			
<ul><li>*</li><li>*</li></ul>	result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.			
I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.				
	/			
Inc	ident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.				
	/			
Pre	emises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)		
The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit				

Draft August 2013 S5-28 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF INEDIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO LANDFILL

SOBSEQUENT FERNITT FOR MOVEMENT OF INCESTIBLE EGG PRODUCT TO EARD ILE					
PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.					
	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)				
	to (premises na				
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinferotective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.	ected, and the driver must wear back in the cab. The tires and wheel			
*	INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivaler access to flies, insects, and other vermin.	nt) immediately after disposal to restrict			
*		ct risk assessment should be followed for			
*		Area or per Incident Command (IC)			
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.				
*	· ·				
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to land	Ifill.			
I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.					
	/				
Inc	/ Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)			
I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.					
	/				
Pre	/ Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature D	ate of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)			
The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.					

Draft August 2013 S5-29 Form Revision Date: 08/2013

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

	RMIT NUMBER: s premises number,		ATE OF PERMIT:
Shi	oment is permitted	from	(premises name and & 911 address)
* * * * *	the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.  Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.  The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.  The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.  Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.		
	landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.  If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.		
I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.			
Incid	dent Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I cer			from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by
		/	
Pre	mises Manager P	rinted Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
pern	nit guidance. Subsequ	ent permits for movement of this pr	PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the roduct may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:			
	xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent pe		
Sh	Shipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)	
		nises name).	
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
*	Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen mater restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.	erial (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to	
*	The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.		
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.		
* * *	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCF result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.		
I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.			
	/		
Inc	/ ncident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
	certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area		
	/		
Pre	/ Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
per cha	The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been been to guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the shange in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PC incours such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made to	he premises manager unless a significant R result for HPAI, or some other significant event	

ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:			
*XX	c is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsc	equent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.	
Sh	ipment is permitted from	(premises name & 911 address)	
to		(premises name).	
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned at the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be oprotective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove the wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the	eleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear em before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel	
*	Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.		
*	Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held application.	l at the destination premises for two days before land	
<ul> <li>The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial</li> <li>The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.</li> <li>The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.</li> </ul>			
		exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC)	
*	Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.		
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCI for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.		
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshe	lls to the land application site.	
I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.			
	/		
Inc	cident Commander Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
I ce	ertify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Contro	ol Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by	
KK	RT-PCR.		
Pr	emises Manager Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.			

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#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 DATE OF PERMIT:  *xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 2, 3, 4, and so on.				
	Shipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)			
	(premises name).			
*	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle. If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.			
<b>*</b>	Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.  Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.			
<b>*</b>	The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry. The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.			
*	The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.  Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.			
*	For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.			
*	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.			
I ce	tify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.			
Inc	/ dent Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)			
I certify that the flocks of origin all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.				
Pre	/ mises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)			
The per cha	The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.			

#### PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 DATE OF PERMIT:				
*XX	is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.			
Sh	ipment is permitted from(premises name & 911 address)			
to	(premises name).			
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehiclelf the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.  Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.  Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.			
<ul><li>*</li></ul>	for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.			
<b>*</b>	<ul> <li>Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.</li> <li>For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PC result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to the properties of the</li></ul>			
*	drying from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.  If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.			
I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.				
Inc	ident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)			
I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.				
Pre	emises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)			
	e IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the			
permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an				

ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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#### SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WET EGGSHELLS TO DRYING

	.1 DATE OF P		
Shipment is permitted fron	n	(premises name & 911 address)	
to		(premises name).	
<ul> <li>The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. The driver should remain inside the cab the vehiclelf the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protectic clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.</li> <li>Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.</li> <li>Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.</li> <li>The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.</li> <li>The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC)</li> </ul>			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	eturning to a poultry premises.		
For egg breaking premises result for highly pathogenic drying from within the Cont			
If all the above are true, a	If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.		
	ave met the permit criteria as stated in the		
Incident Commander Prin	ted Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
		ol Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by	
	/		
Premises Manager Printe	d Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
	" DDT DOD ( )		

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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# Supplement 6 Voluntary Preparedness Components of the Secure Egg Supply Plan

This supplement to the *Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan* describes the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*.

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### **S6.1 Introduction**

#### S6.1.1 Preparedness Components

The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan were the result of a cooperative agreement between faculty at Iowa State University and USDA-APHIS. Developed by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University in collaboration with the Center for Animal Health and Food Safety at the University of Minnesota, the egg industry, poultry veterinarians, and USDA-APHIS-VS, the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan facilitate business continuity by allowing movement of eggs and egg industry products from non-infected premises within an avian influenza Control Area. The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan were previously known as the

Federal and State Transport Plan for Eggs (FAST Eggs Plan). The objectives of the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan are as follows:

- ◆ Minimize the risk of exposure of poultry flocks to HPAI and thereby limit the spread of HPAI during an outbreak.
- ◆ Provide a high degree of confidence that whole shell eggs entering market channels for human consumption are free of HPAI virus.

During a response to an HPAI outbreak, animal health regulatory officials will need time to evaluate premises' biosecurity practices, determine exposure to dangerous contacts with Infected Premises, and conduct daily surveillance of flocks in the Control Area. Egg producers can voluntarily participate in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*. Participation will reduce the time expected to meet the criteria for moving eggs and egg products into market channels. The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* has four components for an egg premises that chooses to enroll voluntarily prior to an outbreak:

- ◆ Compliance with the biosecurity checklist for egg production premises and completion of audits: 45 measures that can be implemented prior to or during an outbreak that would reduce the risk of introducing HPAI virus onto production premises.
- ◆ Location verification using GPS coordinates
- ◆ Training on completion of the epidemiological questionnaire and entry of flock data into the secure SES data portal
- ◆ Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program using RRT-PCR.

An SES data portal is also available for use during an HPAI outbreak by State and Federal regulatory officials to collect mortality data, monitor production parameters, record the results of the epidemiologic questionnaire, and record RRT-PCR results from *all* egg farms in a Control Area (with or without prior enrollment in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*).

By enrolling prior to an outbreak, premises can get preapproval from the SAHO or Assistant District Director (formerly Area Veterinarian in Charge) for their biosecurity practices. The specific biosecurity practices can be audited and premises-specific GPS location data collected. Farm personnel can be trained to collect oropharyngeal samples and have an opportunity to complete at least one trial exercise to determine the time required to collect samples on the farm and to travel to a veterinary diagnostic laboratory. Farm managers can have prepositioned resources, including an instructional DVD and written materials describing oropharyngeal sample collection, BHI tubes, sampling swabs, veterinary diagnostic

laboratory submission forms, directions to the veterinary diagnostic laboratory, and an SES data portal account where they can enter daily production data.

Egg producers can enroll through their State coordinator. Until a State coordinator is identified in each State with interested egg producers, the biosecurity checklist and an oropharyngeal swabbing video can be viewed at <a href="https://www.sesdataportal.org">www.sesdataportal.org</a> to enhance preparedness efforts.

### S6.2 BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST FOR EGG PRODUCTION PREMISES AND AUDITORS

The Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan "Biosecurity Checklist for Egg Production Premises and Auditors" contains 45 important biosecurity measures that, if fully implemented, help reduce the risk of introducing HPAI virus onto egg production premises (see <a href="www.sesdataportal.org">www.sesdataportal.org</a>). These biosecurity measures were based upon the input of a panel of poultry veterinarians (with expertise in egg production and avian influenza), as well as State and Federal epidemiologists, egg producers, universities, and regulatory agencies.

Implementation of these biosecurity measures prior to an outbreak will significantly reduce the likelihood that the HPAI virus will be introduced onto egg production premises:

- ◆ Voluntarily participating egg producers will provide "Yes" or "No" responses to biosecurity statements on the checklist. "Yes" means that the biosecurity measure is part of a farm's written biosecurity plan and the policy is enforced. "No" means that the biosecurity measure is not a company policy, and the premises do not qualify for the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan until the deficiency is corrected. To participate in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan, egg production premises must utilize all biosecurity measures on the checklist.
- ◆ An *auditor* will be assigned to participating egg premises by the SAHO after consultation with the Assistant District Director. An official auditor must be a State or Federal animal health official (or another individual) deemed qualified by the SAHO and Assistant District Director.
- ◆ Auditors confirm the validity of biosecurity statements checked "Yes" and submit a written report of their findings to the SAHO, Assistant District Director, and manager of the egg premises. The SAHO and Assistant District Director use this information to determine whether the level of biosecurity is sufficient to qualify the premises for participation in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan.

- ◆ An approved *audit, no more than 6 months old*, must be on file with the SAHO and Assistant District Director for egg premises to participate in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan*. The SAHO and Assistant District Director must decide whether the biosecurity level of egg production premises is sufficient to qualify the premises for participation in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* (pass) or not (fail). If premises fail a biosecurity audit, the reasons for failure will be provided in writing to the farm manager. Farm managers then have the option of taking corrective action and requesting another audit.
- ◆ When possible, the *same auditor will visit the same egg production premises* on subsequent visits so that, over time, the auditor will become familiar with the egg operation and the farm manager will become familiar with the auditor.
- ◆ The *initial audit* will require an *on-site visit* to the egg production premises by the auditor. To protect the biosecurity of the egg operations, *auditors* will survey the outside areas on the premises and egg processing areas but will not enter the chicken houses. Subsequent audits will consist of a meeting between the auditor and the farm manager at an *off-site location* to review records followed by a visual inspection of the outside areas of the premises by the auditor, who will remain inside a vehicle owned by the egg farm.
- ◆ Audits are premises specific. Premises vary in size, from a single, standalone chicken house to multiple chicken houses and out buildings at a modern in-line egg production complex. If a business produces eggs at multiple locations, each participating location must have a separate audit.
- ◆ GPS location. The longitude and latitude for each participating egg operation will be determined by a State or Federal employee currently trained to use a GPS receiver. A Premises Identification Number (PIN) may be assigned by the State in which the egg premises are located. Premises registration forms are available on each state's department of agriculture website.
- ◆ At least one animal health official from each State with participating egg producers will be expected to attend annual training sessions at a USDA-approved training program for egg premises auditors to (1) review the clinical signs and lesions associated with avian influenza; (2) discuss interpretation of data pertaining to feed consumption, water consumption, and egg production; and (3) promote uniformity of audits for the nation's egg industry.

# S6.3 LOCATION VERIFICATION OF PREMISES FOR THE VOLUNTARY PREPAREDNESS COMPONENTS OF THE SES PLAN USING GPS COORDINATES

Egg production premises participating in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* will register with the State coordinator. The longitude and latitude for each participating egg operation will be determined by a State or Federal employee trained to use a GPS receiver. Participants may opt to register their premises in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* online or by mailing or faxing forms to their State coordinator.

# S6.4 EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE AND FLOCK DATA

In the event of an outbreak of HPAI, an epidemiology questionnaire, previously provided to managers of participating egg operations, will provide information that will allow foreign animal disease investigators to determine whether the premises enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* have been exposed directly or indirectly to birds and other animals, products, materials, people, or aerosol from the IP. A proposed version of the epidemiology questionnaire is available at the end of this document and at <a href="https://www.sesdataportal.com">www.sesdataportal.com</a>.

At the start of an incident, in addition to the epidemiology questionnaire, participating facilities will submit daily information on mortality and egg production for the preceding 7 days for each chicken house on the premises. Participating premises managers will report significant unexplained changes in feed consumption, water consumption, or behavior. This data will be submitted directly to the data portal daily and will be available to the Incident Commander while the premises enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan are in a Control Area.

# S6.5 ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (RRT-PCR TESTING)

Potential presence of H5 or H7 avian influenza virus infection on premises enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* will be monitored by requiring chickens from each house on the farm to be tested prior to product movement and found to be negative by the RRT-PCR test. In addition, chickens in these flocks must be free of clinical signs of disease and the flocks must have no unexplained increase in mortality or decline in egg production or feed consumption. See Chapter 1 of the *SES Plan* for more surveillance information.

#### S6.6 SECURE EGG SUPPLY DATA PORTAL

Data from the biosecurity checklist, audits, and GPS coordinates can be entered into the database prior to the event. The responses to the epidemiology question-naire flock production data, and daily RRT-PCR test results are only entered at time of outbreak. This information will be stored in a database administered by each participating State with support from Iowa State University's CFSPH. All registered egg producers will have a unique login and password to access the data portal. In the event of an outbreak, the egg producer should complete the online epidemiology questionnaire and enter their premises-specific flock production data. ICs will be able to access this information in the event of an HPAI outbreak to help determine issuance of movement permits.

#### **S6.7 Publications**

A review of scientific literature addressing avian influenza in chicken eggs is available in the following paper: Spickler, A. R., D. W. Trampel, and J. A. Roth (2008), "The onset of virus shedding and clinical signs in chickens infected with high pathogenicity and low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses," *Avian Pathology* 37:555-577.

A summary of the need for the measures in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the *SES Plan* is available in Trampel, D. W., J. T. Zack, T. Clouse, D. Bickett-Weddle, G. B. Brown, V. Rao, H. S. Hurd, G. I. Garris, and J. A. Roth (2009), "A federal and state transport plan for movement of eggs and egg products from commercial egg production premises in a high-pathogenicity avian influenza control area," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 235:1412-1419.

On the basis of the science provided by the draft *Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products* compiled by FSIS in 2008 and the daily RRT-PCR testing required as surveillance within an HPAI Control Area, the Egg Sector Working Group deemed the Geospatial Risk Estimate (GRE) described in the above publication unnecessary as a permitting decision tool.

## S6.8 EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE

### SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN HPAI EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date:			
Business/farm name:			
Primary contact:			
Business address:			
Business telephone number:			
Cell telephone number:			
Fax number:			
Home telephone number:			
E-mail address:			
Secondary contact:			
Business address:			
Business telephone number:			
Cell telephone number:			
Fax number:			
Home telephone number:			
E-mail address:			
Farm Address (911 and Animal Location):			
City: Zip cod	le:		
County:			
Township:			
Range:			
Section:			
GPS coordinates (decimal degrees):			
Premises identification number:			

The purpose of this epidemiological questionnaire is to help the Incident Management Team determine a premises' classification: Contact Premises, At-Risk Premises, or Monitored Premises. Additional information will be considered (e.g., daily PCR testing and production data) when decisions regarding movement permits are made.

#### **Employee Risk Factors**

1.	Do any of your personnel work at other poultry premises or have the other poultry premises, hatcheries, processing plants, or poultry slau within the past 21 days?		□No
	a) If Yes, what premises?		
2.	Do any of your workers live with someone who works at another pour processing plant, slaughter facility or rendering plant?	ultry farm, hatchery, □ Yes	□No
3.	Have you hired new personnel during the past 21 days?	□Yes	□No
	a) If Yes, did they work for another poultry premises before you him	ed them? ☐ Yes	□No
	b) If Yes, where did they work prior to coming to your premises?		
4.	Has an employee from this premises visited a rendering plant within the past 21 days?	□Yes	□No
	a) If Yes, what plant?		
	b) If Yes, did the person clean and disinfect his/her vehicle before your premises?	returning to ☐ Yes	□No
	c) If Yes, did the person change outer clothes before returning to your premises?	□Yes	□No
	d) If Yes, did the person disinfect footwear or change into footwear dedicated to this premises upon return?	□ Yes	□No
Biose	ecurity Risk Factors		
5.	Are you enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the	SES Plan? ☐ Yes	□No
	a) If Yes, date of last audit		
6.	Have migratory waterfowl been seen on the ground or water within 0 buildings containing chickens in the last 21 days?	` ´ DVoo	□No
	a) If Yes, please describe:		
7.	Have free flying birds been observed in the chicken houses in the pa	ast 21 days? ☐ Yes	□No
8.	Is feed protected from exposure to feces from wild birds, waterfowl, rodents and/or wild mammals?	□Yes	□No
9.	Is water protected from exposure to feces from wild birds, waterfowl rodents and/or wild mammals?	, □Yes	□No

		e following describes this farm's usual carcass (daily mortality) disposal method? hat apply)					
_ _ _ _	Renderin Compos Burial Incinera Other (s	ting	☐ on-farm ☐ on-farm ☐ on-farm ☐ on-farm ☐ on-farm	□ off-farr	n n		)
11. Do	you dispo	ose of dead birds fro	om other farn	ns?		□Yes	□No
a)	If Yes, p	lease provide more	details:				
12. Hav	ve you int	roduced chicks onto	o this farm in	the last 21	days?	□Yes	□No
a)	Was the	breeding flock sero	logically test	ed for aviar	n influenza?	□Yes	□No
farr	ners' mai	ket, fair) in the past	21 days?		arm (e.g., markets, sho	□Yes	□No
accurate inf	1 days, co	lid the following mov	h unique sou		n occur? If yes, please an add more rows by 'r		
14. Egg	gs (e.g., s	sideloading)			□Yes □	]No □Don'	t know
Source/	name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	equipm when le	k and ent C&D eaving? s/No)	Personnel entered chicken house? (Yes/No)	Entered visitor lo (Yes/No	g?
Addition	nal Comn	nents:					

Sauras/	equi C&D	ck and pment before	Truck and equipment C&D when	Personnel enter bird	Entered visito	r tested for a	ckens RRT-PCR
Source/ name		ering? es/No)	leaving? (Yes/No)	housing? (Yes/No)	log? (Yes/N		ving onto your (Yes/No)
Additional C	omme	nts:					
7 Iddillorial C							
16. Feed tru	ıcks					□Yes □I	No □ Don't kno
Source/nar	ne	equip before	uck and oment C&D e entering? 'es/No)	Truck ar equipment when leavi (Yes/No	C&D ing?	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional C	omme	nts:					
<u> </u>							
Fresh litter/k	edding	9				□Yes □I	No □ Don't kno
		equipr before	nent C&D entering?	Truck an equipment (	C&D ng?	Personnel enter bird housing/ (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Source/nam	ne	(Ye	es/No)	(Yes/No	)	(162/110)	

#### **Movements ONTO the farm (continued)**

18. Personnel or used litter?	equipment used to	) handle/haul ma	anure and/o		□ No □ Don't know
Source/name	Truck and equipment C& before entering (Yes/No)	D equipm g? when le	k and ent C&D eaving? s/No)	Personnel ento bird housing (Yes/No)	
Additional Comm	ents:				
19. Catch/vaccina	ation/beak trim cre	WS		□Yes [	□ No □ Don't know
Source/name	C&D bef	nd equipment ore entering? 'es/No)	C&D v	and equipment when leaving? Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
				,,	
Additional Comm	ents:		1		
20. Off-site Rend	erer			□Yes [	□ No □ Don't know
Source/name	Truck and equipment C& before entering (Yes/No)	D equipmeg? when le	k and ent C&D eaving? s/No)	Personnel ento bird housing (Yes/No)	
a) Did the d	river leave the veh	icle while on this	s premises?	☐ Yes I	□ No □ Don't know
b) If Yes, wh	nat area of the pre	mises did he or	she enter?		
	er required to wear by this premises?	router clothes a	nd foot wea		I No □ Don't know
Additional Comm	ents:				

#### **Movements ONTO the farm (continued)**

21. Company ve	terinarian/service techn	□Yes □No	□ Don't knov	
Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional Comm	nents:			
22. Non-compan	y veterinarian/consultar	nt	□Yes □No	o □ Don't knov
Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional Comm	nents:			
<u>-</u>				
			The state of the s	<b>D</b> D 24 Jun
23. Service perso	onnel (e.g., constructior		control) Li Yes Li No	Don't know
Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional Comm	nents:			
Additional Comm	nents:			

#### **Movements ONTO the farm (continued)**

24	Customer	/huver	/dealer
<b>4</b> 7.	Custoniei	/DUVEI	/ucaici

24. Customer/bu	yer/dealer	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		
Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional Comm	nents:			
25. Other poultry	producer		□Yes □No	Don't know
Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional Comm	nents:			
26. Any other vis	sitor (friend/neighbor)		□Yes □No	Don't know
Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)
Additional Comm	nents:			

#### **Trace Forward Information**

In the last 21 days, did the following movements **OFF** the farm occur? If yes, please provide as much accurate information as possible for each unique off-farm location. You can add more rows by 'right clicking' in the box and selecting "Insert > Insert Rows Below".

27. Eggs						] Ye	es 🗆 No 🗆 Don't know	
Destination/ name		Truck and equipme C&D when leaving (Yes/No)	ent J?	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)			Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	
Additional Comme	nts: _							
28. Live Birds						Yes	s □ No □ Don't know	
Off-farm location name	/	Truck and equipn leaving? (					I equipment C&D before urning? (Yes/No)	
		,					,	
Additional Comme	nts: _							
This question	does i		ks tha	t bring feed o	nto your pi	rem	to off-farm locations. ises from other off-farm es □ No □ Don't know	
Off-farm location/ name		k and equipment D when leaving? (Yes/No)		uck and equ D before ret (Yes/No	urning?		Personnel enter your rd housing? (Yes/No)	
Additional Comme	nts: _							
Movements OFF the	form	(continued)						
Movements OFF the factor 30. Farm personne off farm location	el or e	equipment used to ha	ıul ma	anure/used lit		] Y∈	es □No □Don't know	

Off-farm location/ name		k and equipment D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)			enter your g? (Yes/No)	
Additional Comr	nents: _						
31. Farm persor at off-farm lo		equipment used for ca	atch/vaccination/be		∃Yes □No	□ Don't know	
Off-farm locati name					nd equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)		
		,				,	
Additional Comr	nents:						
32. Farm persor	nnel or e	equipment used for of	ff-farm				
carcass disp		7 quipinioni acca 101 o		E	☐Yes ☐No	☐ Don't know	
Off-farm location/ name		k and equipment D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equ C&D before ret (Yes/No	urning?		enter your g? (Yes/No)	
Additional Comr	nents:						

# Appendix B Published Articles

The following are published articles that support the SES Plan:

- Malladi, S, Weaver, T.J., Clouse T.L, Bjork, K.E., and Trampel, D.W. (2011). "Moving-Average Trigger for Early Detection of Rapidly Increasing Mortality in Caged Table-Egg Layers," *Avian Diseases*, 55(4):603-610.
- Spickler, A. R., Trampel, D.W., and Roth, J.A. (2008), "The onset of virus shedding and clinical signs in chickens infected with high pathogenicity and low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses," *Avian Pathology* 37:555-577.
- Trampel, D. W., Zack, J.T., Clouse, T.L., Bickett-Weddle, D., Brown, G.B., Rao, V., Hurd, H.S., Garris, G.I., and Roth, J.A. (2009), "A federal and state transport plan for movement of eggs and egg products from commercial egg production premises in a high-pathogenicity avian influenza control area," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 235:1412-1419.

Additional references can be found within the specific documents that support the plan. A list of the supplemental documents is listed in Appendix A.

#### Appendix C

### **Development and Review Team**

The SES Plan reflects the time and effort of many individuals, groups, and associations. The individuals listed here, in alphabetical order, were among those involved in the development and review of the SES Plan and their most recent affiliation.

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- ◆ Todd McAloon, Global Poultry Food Safety and Quality, Cargill Animal Protein
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- ◆ Jonathan Zack, DVM, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Preparedness and Incident Coordination
- Rosalind Zils, Supply Chain Manager, Cargill Kitchen Solutions.

## Appendix D Glossary

Breeder farm	Farms with breeder flocks that produce hatching eggs. The hatching eggs from a breeder farm are transported to a hatchery.
Chick-handling materials	Handling materials used in the transport of layer day-old chicks such as chick boxes and dollies.
Continuous inspection	Continuous inspection requires that the FSIS inspector is on the premises of the egg products processing facility whenever egg breaking and certain other processing operations, including pasteurization, are occurring.
Control Area	A Control Area (an Infected Zone and Buffer Zone) has individual premises quarantine for Infected Premises, Suspect Premises, and Contact Premises and movement restrictions for At-Risk Premises and Monitored Premises.
Dry eggshells	Eggshells dried in specialized equipment such as a rotary or belt dryer to a moisture content of approximately 4 percent.
Layer day-old chicks	Layer day-old chicks are newly hatched chicks that are usually moved from the hatchery within a day after hatching.
Egg	The shell egg of the domesticated chicken.
Egg-handling materials	Handling materials used in the transport and storage of eggs such as plastic flats, pallets, buggies, setter trays, divider boards, etc.
Hatcher	An incubator used for incubating eggs from approximately 18 days until they hatch.
Hatchery	A commercial establishment that hatches chicks from hatching eggs. Commercial hatcheries receive hatching eggs from offsite breeder farms and produce chicks that, prior to feeding and watering, are shipped to pullet raising operations.
Inedible egg product	Dried, frozen, or liquid egg products that are unfit for human consumption.
In-line processing center	Egg processing facilities that source eggs directly through mechanical means from poultry flocks that are present on the premises
Layer hatching egg	An egg produced by breeding birds. Chicks hatched from hatching eggs may be used for commercial egg production or to supply multiplier breeding flocks.

Low risk	It is highly unlikely that moving eggs or egg industry products will cause infection in another poultry production premises. The determination of "low risk" suggests that although not a strict requirement, additional resources to further evaluate or mitigate this risk may be considered (depending on circumstances).
Monitored breeder flock	Flocks in the Control Area that meet the following criteria: have had two 5-bird pools or two 11-bird pools tested for HPAI by RRT-PCR and found negative; traceability information is available; flock production parameters are normal and the premises biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials; and the epidemiological assessment is complete, and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.
Movement permit	A VS Form 1-27, a State-issued permit, or other specific or general permit—customized to the specific situation—generated by the Permit Section of the Incident Command Team and issued at the discretion of Incident Command to allow the movement of egg and egg industry items under official regulatory control from a premises or a geographic area described in a quarantine order to an approved premises.
National Poultry Improvement Plan	Cooperative State-Industry-Federal program that establishes guidelines for evaluation of poultry products and poultry production relative to disease and eligibility for interstate/international trade.
Negligible risk	The likelihood of the product movement causing infection in another poultry production premises is insignificant or not worth considering. The determination of "negligible risk" suggests that allocating additional resources to mitigate this risk may not be a cost-effective use of resources.
Nest run shell egg	Eggs that have been packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed, sized, and/or candled for quality, with the exception that some checks, dirties or obvious under-grades may have been removed.
Nest run farms (off-line)	Farms producing nest run eggs as their final product and transporting them to processing.
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Shell eggs that have been washed, sanitized, and broken and converted to liquid egg which has not been subjected to pasteurization.
Off-line processing centers	Egg processing facilities that do not have poultry on the premises.
Pasteurization	The process of subjecting each particle of egg product to heat in order to destroy harmful viable microorganisms, including highly pathogenic avian influenza virus.

Pasteurized liquid egg product	Any liquid egg product pasteurized according to Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 590 and bearing the USDA FSIS mark of inspection. These are products not containing ingredients added after pasteurization.
Pullet farm	Pullet farm is a commercial establishment dedicated for raising chicks from 1-2 days of age to about 16 to 18 weeks of age when they are moved onto layer facilities for egg production.
Setter	An incubator used for incubating chicken eggs for approximately 18 days. (As opposed to a hatcher used to incubate eggs after they have been in a setter).
Voluntary Preparedness Components	Voluntary Preparedness Components facilitate business continuity by enrolling premises in specific biosecurity practices and audits designed to expedite compliance for movement of eggs and egg industry products from participating premises within an avian influenza Control Area.
Washed and sanitized shell eggs	Eggs that have been washed and sanitized according to protocols equivalent to those that are specified in 7 CFR 56 and sanitized with a chlorine concentration of 100–200 ppm.
Wet eggshells	Eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent. Wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process.

# Appendix E Abbreviations

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BHI	brain-heart infusion
CAHFS	Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (University of Minnesota)
CEAH	Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health
CFSPH	Center for Food Security and Public Health (Iowa State University)
C&D	cleaning and disinfection
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAD	foreign animal disease
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
GPS	global positioning system
HPAI	highly pathogenic avian influenza
IC	Incident Command
ID	identification
INEP	inedible egg product
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
ppm	parts per million
RA	risk assessment
RRT-PCR	real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
SAHO	State Animal Health Official
SES	Secure Egg Supply
SOP	standard operating procedure
UEP	United Egg Producers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VDL	veterinary diagnostic laboratory